THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

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THE MURDERS.

The double murder yesterday was one of those events which fortunately occur but rarely in the history of communities, and the sensation of awestruck horror which they produce is natural enough. There is only one topic to-day throughout all England. Poor Mr. Morley's painstaking speech at Norwich has simply been blood-smudged out of the thoughts of men. Two murders, apparently done by the same hand which perpetrated the other four, are enough to startle even the most careless and indifferent into attention and eager interest. All London vibrated yesterday with horror and indignation, not to much purpose, for we are all at fault. Theories there are enough and to spare, but it is one thing to spin theories, and another to discover a clue that will lead us to the lair in which the murderer lurks. In presence of so phenomenal a crime, Society stands helpless, wringing its hands in a somewhat inane kind of fashion, but not knowing the least in the world what to do or how to do it.

For one thing we may truly be thankful. What an incalculable blessing it is that these six undiscovered murders occurred in Whitechapel, and not in Ireland! If they had taken place in six different places in Ireland, what an uproar there would have been, even if the ghastly concomitants of mutilation had not been added to murder! Ireland is so far away from us that we see nothing but the glaring central facts; and six consecutive murders all undiscovered would be held to be ample justification for the summoning of Parliament and the passing a new Coercion Act in hot haste. How the *Times* and all the rest of the claque of Coercion would have revelled in each gory detail as affording ample proof of the innate ferocity of the Celt; and how clearly Society would have accepted the ghastly half dozen as so many irrefutable arguments in favour of subjecting Ireland to martial law, suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and all the rest of the absurd specifics which the quacks of the Union habitually invoke whenever any exceptional act of criminal atrocity stains the annals of the sister isle! If we were governed from Dublin by a majority, as ignorant and as prejudiced as the English majority at St. Stephen's, a spanking Coercion Act would promptly be passed, forbidding any one to be out of doors after midnight in Whitechapel, an extra body of police would be drafted into the district, and the honest poor people saddled with an extra police tax, and when they protested, a strong party would arise which would insist that all the murders were essentially political in their origin, and that the Rev. Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne and the Rev Sam. A. Barnett were hand in glove with the assassin. Nay, we are not by any means sure that the dominant party in College-green might not bring out a pamphlet, entitled "Barnettism and Crime," and garnish it with a forged letter from the vicar of St. Jude's to some unknown correspondent, saying:—"You know my position; I was "compelled to condemn the murders; but have I not done my best to "turn them to the advantage of the cause of the East end? I "have written to the *Times* to say that they have not been in "vain." Fierce and intolerant Unionists would declare that a chain of many links connects the ghoul who makes necklaces of the viscera of his victim with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Society in Dublin would declare that the right thing to do is to "shoot the whole lot." As, however, we are all near enough to see the facts as they are; and as we are fortunately not governed from a distance, but have our affairs in our own hands, we are spared such an ebullition of folly and crime as would inevitably have occurred if the murders had been committed not in London but in Galway or Kerry.

The only practical thing to be done is to keep a sharp look out, and to dismiss once for all the coroner's theory as to the motive of the murder. The coroner seems to have been the innocent victim of a somewhat stupid hoax. If he had made inquiries of the sub-curator of the Pathological Museum he would have discovered that the figure named is a quite preposterous and impossible price for the missing portion of the human body. It is best to set the plain facts plainly forth, and the following letter of prices current containing latest quotations for various parts of the human body suffices to blow the coroner's theory into the air:—

The following are the prices which we are paying at present for anatomical subjects:—

For one corpse complete	£3 5 0
For one thorax	0 5 0
For one arm, one leg, one head and neck, and one abdomen *net*	0 15 0

These prices refer to pickled dissecting-room subjects. The organ removed by the murderer can be had for the asking at any *post mortem* room twelve hours after death.

This being so, what comes of the coroner's theory that the murders were committed in order to secure the bonus of £20 offered by a mythical American for the organ in question? The first thing to be done in order to get on the right track is to get off a wrong one. Now that the coroner's clue turns out to be no clue, we may perhaps, by diligent searching, come upon a clue that will lead us to the real criminal. At present everybody, the police as much as any one else, seems to be completely at sea

THE POLICY OF GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

(From our own Commissioner.)

Of the Berlin Treaty General Ignatieff is of the same opinion that he was of the Treaty of Frankfort. When the telegram appeared saying that Germany had wrested Alsace and Lorraine from France, General Ignatieff, who was then at Constantinople, hastened to the German Embassy. "Permit me to congratulate you," said he, with the irony of truth, to his German colleague, Count Kaiserling, "and to thank you. For you it is a prodigious mistake; but on Russia you have conferred the greatest possible boon." To him it seemed that Germany had wantonly incurred a perpetual blood feud with France, and had thereby practically placed herself *hors de combat* in any future quarrel in which Russia might be interested. Better have taken more money and left the territory. That was fatal—a paralysis, in advance, of the independence of Germany.

Of the Berlin Treaty General Ignatieff held equally strong opinions. "It is a treaty, not for peace, but for war!" he exclaimed as he read it. "My treaty was not for war, but for peace." He had more reason for saying that than he has for asserting, as he persistently does, that in framing his treaty he had the preservation of Turkey more at heart than had the Congress of Berlin. The Berlin Treaty took more territory from the Porte than he, for he left it Bosnia; but it restored Macedonia to Turkey—a crime against civilization for which Lord Salisbury had yet to atone.

General Ignatieff is of opinion that the practical conversion by Austria of her occupation of the Turkish provinces into annexation is equivalent to the nullification of the Berlin Treaty. He holds, therefore, that the Treaty of San Stefano ought to revive the day after the Austrians refuse to retire from Bosnia.

"Well," said I, "although it will hardly make for peace to object to Austria remaining in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, what would you do with these provinces?"

"That is easily settled. Turkish Croatia would go to Dalmatia, as was arranged by the Convention of Vienna. The rest of Bosnia would go to Servia, and the Herzegovina would go to Montenegro. That is what I proposed long ago. The people wish not for Austria."

"And the true policy in the Balkan?"

"Hands off all round. I have always opposed any annexation in the Balkan. When Mr. Gladstone said 'Hands off!' to Austria, I applauded him. I had said it years before in my despatches, not only about Austria, but also about Russia, and have, no rostrum, no Parliament, like Mr. Gladstone, to defend myself and explain my policy. But I say not less emphatically, 'Hands off all round!' Of course, this cannot be applied to Russia if it is not applied to Austria. Russia, for instance, never will permit Bulgaria to be converted into a weapon in the hands of Austria and of Rome, to be used by them against the Slavs and Orthodox. But you need be under no alarm as to Russian military intervention in Bulgaria. Never would I consent to send Russian soldiers to fight against their fellow-Slavs. The Russian standard has never been unfurled in the Balkan save for the liberation of the Christians. That flag must never be the symbol of conquest, nor must we march under it against our brother-Slavs."

General Ignatieff shares the conviction of the Government that in due time the Bulgarians will rid the principality of the Coburger. I asked him what he would do to put things straight. He replied—

"The Grand Duke Nicholas once asked me that question, and I replied, 'For eight years I have never been asked my advice. Russia has made blunders upon blunders, until it seems as if there were no more

blunders left to be made.' It is not easy now for any one to say what should be done. Besides, although practical men may know what they would do, they never say it until the time arrives; for the right action depends always upon the combination of circumstances. Literary men may discuss what would be done. Practical men never. I know what I would do; but I will not say it now."

General Ignatieff feels very acutely the injustice of the censures heaped upon him for the disappointment and disillusionment of Russia in the principality which he created. He himself sums up the situation thus: "I sometimes have said I was like a *chef-de-cuisine* who had made all his preparations for a dinner. He puts all his little pieces ready, when suddenly he is removed, and another cook comes, who puts the forcemeat into the sweets, and the sugar into the soup, and then the poor *chef-de-cuisine* is abused for the bad dinner; but it is not his fault that the ingredients were wrongly mixed by the blunderer who came after him."

I have already mentioned that General Ignatieff objected to the establishment of a British sentry-box at Mitylene, and of course still more strongly to the occupation of Gallipoli. He was, however, not obdurate about Mitylene. He suggested Lemnos, and had no objection whatever to make to our position in Egypt, even if it were made permanent. He spoke very strongly about the inconvenience to which Russia was subjected by the arbitrary action of the Porte in closing the Black Sea to the outer Russian trade whenever there was sufficient alarm of fever, or small-pox, or cholera to afford the pashas an excuse for subjecting all ships to quarantine. The possession of the Straits also gave the Turks opportunity to blockade the Black Sea littoral in time of war, although without possession of the Straits it was quite beyond their power to make that blockade effective.

"We must have our way to the sea clear from obstruction. Surely that is no exorbitant demand for a nation of 120 millions!"

If Russia got her double-barrelled Gibraltar in the Bosphorus, she would forswear all further annexation: so at least says General Ignatieff; he is very emphatic on that point. We must have our way to the sea free from hindrance. If we cannot get it by the direct route, we shall be driven to take a détour. What does that mean? It simply means that if the Straits are closed, or only opened intermittently by sufferance, Russia will drive down to the sea through Asia Minor, through Persia, or anywhere else, to have her unimpeded water-way to her own ports.

Granting the open Straits, freed from Turkish bolt or bar, and according to General Ignatieff the gravitation to the southern seas would cease. Persia, I ventured to suggest, would blossom as a garden if Russia were to establish a stable government in the Shah's dominions. "No, thank you," said General Ignatieff, "we have no ambition for any such gardens; we have too many of the same kind already, and if we have one outlet by the natural short cut to the Mediterranean, what for go so far off to get to the sea? Of course if that is closed we must go anywhere, everywhere, go even to the devil, in order to get to the sea."

Speaking of Asia Minor brought Armenia to the front. General Ignatieff's views of Armenian policy are, that the establishment of an Armenian nationality will not be realized for fifty years to come. At present all that can be done is to establish some kind of local autonomy similar to that which exists in the Lebanon, but not quite so drastic. He would give the nations power to elect their sous-préfets, and he would reform the police. There are too many Kurds to render the experiment of self-government safe except perhaps in Kararmenia next the sea, where something might be done. "But above all, whatever you do," General Ignatieff impressed upon me, "don't try to do too much at once. Europe has too much oppressed the Turks with imposing upon them the execution of too great reforms, with the result that nothing has been done."

I told General Ignatieff of Mr. Bright's summary counsel to the Armenian delegates who came to London to invoke the assistance of the English Government: "Go to St. Petersburg, gentlemen, and see the Tzar. He is your only friend; he can help you, and no one else either will or can." He remarked that Russia had already 700,000 Armenian subjects, and did not wish to add to their number.

"No," said he emphatically; "I do not wish to see another yard of land added to the Russian Empire, either in Asia or in Europe. We have got too much already to want any more. What we need is to develop our own resources, to look after our own business, and to let time do the rest." Once more I seemed to hear the voice of Mr. Gladstone crying in the wilderness against extension of empire and annexations, and pleading only to be allowed to stay at home and mind his own affairs. But when I remembered the annexations, and the voice of Mr. Gladstone, I could not but feel that however sincerely General Ignatieff might deprecate the addition of territory to the Russian Empire, the law of gravitation will prove irresistible.

No one protested more vehemently against our going to Egypt than Mr. Gladstone, and yet it was Mr. Gladstone who sent Lord Wolseley to Tel-el-Kebir, and it was by his order that Lord Alcester opened fire on the Alexandria forts. General Ignatieff's wishes are one thing; what General Ignatieff, if he ever returned to office, might be driven to do, is another. Of one thing we may be quite sure—and that is, that as he demurred to making any pledges about Khiva, knowing that no promises can be absolute, he will, if ever he should return to power, refuse to make any promises, which from the experience of the past he may know that circumstances may render it impossible for him to perform.

*MR. RUSKIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.**

XXVI.—THE CASTLE WALLS OF SWITZERLAND.

PROFESSOR FREEMAN has somewhere deplored the indifference of the tourist in Switzerland to the historical associations of the country. The accusation is certainly true of most of us. Switzerland is the playground of Europe, and most people do not care to make it also a school-room. Few travellers look in the fields of Uri for the origins of the English Constitution, or connect the quays of Geneva with the intellectual forces which have moulded modern Europe. But Mr. Ruskin, in the years described in the new chapter of his autobiography, was a tourist after Professor Freeman's own heart. He spent a large portion of the years in question (1850-60) in rambling about in Switzerland. But if he painted its mountains he studied also its monasteries, and now, in his memories of it, he mingles with praises of its streams the story of its castles. And hence it comes about that the present instalment of "outlines of scenes and thoughts in his past life" is, in its main thread, an outline of scenes in early Swiss history.

In 1854 Mr. Ruskin interrupted the writing of "Modern Painters" in order to take up a history of Switzerland, which he proposed to illustrate with a series of drawings. In particular he was bent upon doing justice to the towns of Fribourg, Thun, and Berne. To show the importance of these towns, he traces the early history of Switzerland, and gives the following sketch of Queen Bertha, which by the way will recall to many readers the picture of Dame Hadwig in Scheffel's "Ekkehard." Hadwig, Duchess of Suabia, was the widow of Duke Bourcard; Bertha was the wife of his rival, Rodolph II., King of Burgundy, and—

> In the summer times, spinning from her distaff as she rode, she traversed—the legends say, with only a country guide to lead her horse—all the now peaceful fields of her wide dominion, from Jura to the Alps. My own notion is that an Anne-of-Geierstein-like maid of honour or two must have gleamed here and there up and down the hills beside her; and a couple of old knights, perhaps, followed at their own pace. Howsoever, the Queen verily *did* know her peasants, and their cottages and fields, from Zurich to Geneva, and ministered to them for full twelve years.

The power of her institutions—the monastery of the Great St. Bernard among them—lasted much longer; until at last the Church in Switzerland was "corrupted by its wealth of territory into a feudal hierarchy. Against which, together with that of the nobles who were always at war with each other, the Duke Berthold IV. of Laehingen undertook, in 1178, the founding of Fribourg"—the commune of which was the origin of the canton; whilst the next Duke similarly founded the cities of Thun and Berne. We saw in the last chapter of "Præterita" how Mr. Ruskin's studies at the Grande Chartreuse revolutionized his religious faith. Perhaps these corresponding studies beneath the castle walls of Switzerland, and in the Hospice of St. Bernard by Mont Velan, did much to confirm the bent of his political thought. Carlyle went back from Past to Present to find his political ideals in the times of the Abbot Samson. If Mr. Ruskin were ruler in one of his ideal communities he would be much of a ministering monk of St. Bernard and much also of a mediæval duke.

Probably he will have more to tell us of these things, in later chapters. Meanwhile we must call attention to some of the many pleasant diversions with which he beguiles the readers of his outlines of Swiss history. And first it will be interesting, at the end of the holidays, when so many of us are comparing notes of Swiss travel, to give Mr. Ruskin's list of "the best mountains." He says:—

> In the mountain kingdom of which I claimed possession by the law of love in first seeing it from the Col de la Faucille, the ranges of entirely celestial mountain, the "everlasting clouds" whose glory does not fade, are arranged in clusters of summits definitely distinct in form, and always recognizable, each in its own beauty, by any careful observer who has once seen them on the south and north. Of these, the most beautiful in Switzerland, and as far as I can read, or learn, the most beautiful mountain in the world, is the Jungfrau of Lauterbrunnen. Next to her, the double peaks of the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn, with their glacier of Rosenlaui; next to these, the Aiguille de Bionnassay, the buttress of Mont Blanc on the south-west; and after these loveliest, the various summits of the Bernese, Chamouni, and Zermatt Alps, according to their relative power, and the advantage of their place for the general observer. Thus the Blumlis Alp, though only 10,000 ft. high, has far greater general influence than the Mont Combin, which is nearly as high as Mont Blanc, but can only be seen with difficulty, and in no association with the lowlands. Among subordinate peaks, five—the Tournette of Annecy, the Dent du Midi of Bex, the Stockhorn, south of Thun, Mont Pilate at Lucerne, and the High Sentis of Appenzell—are notable as outlying masses, of extreme importance in their effect on the approaches to the greater chain. But in that chain itself, no mountain of subordinate magnitude can assert any rivalship with Mont Velan, the ruling alp of the Great St. Bernard.

As for Swiss villages, Mr. Ruskin gives the preference to Vevay—or at any rate his father and mother did so for him. For still he used to travel with them, and their "old servant, Lucy Tovey, whom we took abroad with us sometimes that she might see the places we were always talking of." Vevay, he says, was "the most domestic of all our foreign homes":—

> At Venice, my mother always thought the gondola would upset; at Chamouni, my father, that I should fall into the Mer de Glace; at Pisa, he would ask me, "What shall I give the coachman?" and at Florence, dispute the delightfulness of Cimabue. But at Vevay, we were all of a mind. My father was professionally at home in the vineyards—sentimentally in the

* "Præterita. Outlines of Scenes and Thoughts perhaps Worthy of Memory in my Past Life." By John Ruskin. Vol. III., chap. 2. (George Allen, Orpington. 1s.)

Bosquet de Julie; my mother liked apple orchards and narcissus meads as much as I did; and for me, there was the Dent du Midi, for eternal snow, in the distance; the Rochers de Naye, for climbing, accessibly near; Chillon for history and poetry; and the lake, in the whole breadth of it from Lausanne to Meillerie, for Turnerian mist effects of morning, and Turnerian sunsets at evening; and moonlights—as if the moon were one radiant glacier of frozen gold. Then if one wanted to go to Geneva for anything, there were little steamers—no mortal would believe, now, how little; one used to be afraid an extra basket of apples would be too much for them, when the pier was full of market people. They called at all the places along the north shore, mostly for country folks; and often their little cabins were quite empty. English people thought the Lake of Geneva too dull, if they had ever more than an hour of it.

It was on one of these steamboat journeys from Vevay to Geneva that Mr. Ruskin met for the first time his and Carlyle's friend, Professor C. E. Norton. The Ruskins and the Nortons found themselves together in the little cabin:—

He rose with the sweetest quiet smile I ever saw on any face (unless, perhaps, a nun's, when she has some grave kindness to do), crossed to our side of the cabin, and addressing himself to my father, said, with a true expression of great gladness and of frank trust that his joy would be understood, that he knew who we were, was most thankful to have met us, and that he prayed permission to introduce his mother and sisters to us. The bright eyes, the melodious voice, the perfect manner, the simple but acutely flattering words, won my father in an instant. The New Englander sat down beside us, his mother and sisters seeming at once also to change the steamer's cabin into a reception room in their own home. The rest of the time till we reached Geneva passed too quickly; we arranged to meet in a day or two again at St. Martin's. And thus I became possessed of my second friend, after Dr. John Brown; and of my first real tutor, Charles Eliot Norton.

Of other interesting meetings Mr. Ruskin incidentally gives account in this same chapter—of hearing Macaulay "spout the first chapter of Isaiah," of seeing "the Bishop of Oxford taught by Sir Robert Inglis to drink sherry-cobbler through a straw," of meeting Mrs. Cowper-Temple and through her of becoming acquainted with Lord Palmerston. In this last connection Mr. Ruskin hits off very happily the characters of three great politicians:—

Lord Palmerston led the conversation distinctly to the wildest political theories I was credited with, cross-examining me playfully, but attending quite seriously to my points; and kindly and clearly showing me where I should fail in practice. He disputed no principle with me (being, I fancied, partly of the same mind with me about principles), but only feasibilities; whereas in every talk permitted me more recently by Mr. Gladstone, *he* disputes *all* the principles before their application; and the application of all that get past the dispute. D'Israeli differed from both in making a jest alike of principle and practice.

And not only of principle and practice, but of persons also—as Mr. Ruskin found out some years later to his cost. But for this piece of gossip—telling how Mr. Ruskin was thwarted by the Dean of Christ Church and Mrs. Liddell in "a plot with Alice in Wonderland," and how he was invited with Disraeli to a dinner-party to meet the Princess of Wales and how Disraeli turned the laugh against the Slade Professor, we must refer the reader to the pages of "Præterita" itself. Wherein, too, we must not forget to add, is to be found the history of Mr. Ruskin's dog "Wisie"—than which, he tells us, there was "never a more wonderful piece of animal instinct certified."

"HARTAS MATURIN."

"Hartas Maturin." By H. F. Lester. Three volumes. (Richard Bentley and Son.)—Novels nowadays being the recognized medium for the discussion of the most controversial and abstruse topics, it is quite within the natural order of things that "Hartas Maturin" having led off with a good sensational murder in the opening pages, should develop into a dissertation on the doctrine of re-incarnation. The plot—thanks to this introduction of speculative spiritualism—is both novel and ingenious. Dr. Maturin, a rich and popular young doctor, who, by the way, appears to have got through his medical curriculum at the surprisingly early age of twenty-three, murders his wife Janet by means of some poisonous gas in order to gain absolute control of her fortune. The versatile doctor then turns philanthropist, member of Parliament, Under-Secretary of State, and eighteen years later falls in love with pretty and piquant Netta Vane, the daughter of a dear friend of his wife's, and born within a few weeks of the death of the latter. But Netta, lying unconscious from the effects of a carriage accident in the very room in which her unfortunate predecessor had been slowly suffocated, lives through as in a vision the whole ghastly episode. The scene in which the young girl confronts her lover with a minute account of his long-buried crime, and in the face of his obvious guilt breaks off the engagement, is described with considerable vigour. But how did Netta make her discovery? Here comes in the theory of re-incarnation, with the explanation that the soul of the murdered Janet passed into the baby form of Netta Vane, and that in a moment of intense spiritual purification she was blest with the gift of retrospection, and saved from the calamity of marrying her own murderer "unbeknownst." The exponent of this novelistically convenient doctrine is a certain Bastian, semi-recluse, semi-East-end philanthropist, whose oracular utterances the reader is apparently expected to receive with deep reverence, and who may be best described as a sort of male Madame Blavatsky. On the whole "Hartas Maturin" is both readable and lively, if not precisely soul-stirring. The author is distinctly stronger as a story-teller than as a student of human nature; Dr. Maturin fails to stand out in the bold relief that his personality demands, while the feminine element is of a somewhat wishy-washy description.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FRENCH AS SHE IS READ AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Our General Post Office—admirable in so many ways—is sometimes thrown out by an address in the French language. Some days ago a correspondent of mine, a Russian numismatist living in Moscow, wrote me a letter with the envelope fully addressed in French:—"Angleterre, Londres, Musée Britannique, à Monsieur Warwick Wroth." This letter, after some delay in its transit from Moscow to London, was despatched by a sagacious official to the town of Warwick. There it remained for two days; and I owe the receipt of my letter solely to the acumen of the learned postman there, who inscribed it "British Mesuem" (*sic*), and sent it back to London.—Your obedient servant,

WARWICK WROTH.

British Museum, Sept. 29.

HOW THE TAXPAYERS' MONEY GOES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—On the beach at Eastbourne lies a boiler, meant for one of her Majesty's ships. It has been there, I was told, about three years. It could be made watertight, floated, and towed into Chatham, or Portsmouth, in a few hours for about £50. It will most likely be allowed to lie where it is until it is irretrievably damaged by corrosion, and then sold for £5. When Red Tape heard it was shipwrecked, he probably ordered another to supply its place through the Circumlocution Office, the order reaching the boiler-maker in about a month. To have given an order and had it housed in three days, not damaged to the extent of sixpence, was too ridiculous a thing for Red Tape to think of.—Your obedient servant,

A MANUFACTURER.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION IN JAPAN.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Many inquiries have been received by members of the Society of the Japanese Residents in England as to the means of remitting contributions to those suffering from the recent eruption of the Mount Bandai, Wakamatui, Japan. Arrangements have now been made with the Yokohama Specie Bank, No. 84, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C., that they will transmit to the sufferers such contributions that may be sent to them before the 10th proximo. The committee of the society will feel much obliged if you would be good enough to insert this communication in an early issue of your paper for the information of those who may wish to subscribe.—I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

K. HASEGAWA,
Secretary to the Society of the Japanese Residents in England.

46, *Holland-road, W., Sept.* 25.

THE EDUCATION ACT OF 1870.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your Note on the education question seems to indicate that there is a misunderstanding as to what is spoken of as "the compromise of 1870." For Mr. Price Hughes has condemned only any attempt to set aside the settlement of the *religious difficulty* which was then arrived at. I have expressed concurrence in that view; and the sentence you quote from the minute of the Liberation Society does not in the slightest degree favour an opposite view. To contend for the setting up of schools everywhere, under the control of the ratepayers, is one thing, and the exclusion of religious teaching from those schools is quite another thing. It may be a departure from one of the principles of the Act of 1870; but it is not "a very forcible upsetting of the 1870 compromise" as regards the question of religious teaching. It may be, and I think it is, expedient to let the religious question alone; but there is no reason why the Act of 1870 should not be amended, or its administration improved, in regard to other matters.—Your obedient servant,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

September 29.

AIR NAVIGATION.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—I noticed in the *Pall Mall Gazette* for September 10 that a paragraph, under the heading "Aerial Navigation—A Frenchman's Discovery," gives to a Frenchman, Commandant Renard, the credit of having "discovered a method of steering balloons." By Commandant Renard's method a "balloon will be furnished with a new motor 500 kilogrammes in weight, of 50 horse-power, which, it is anticipated, will be capable of producing a speed of a hundred kilometres—upwards of sixty miles—an hour. The balloon will thus be navigable in any direction and in any weather, except when it is actually blowing a gale." Reference to the Blue-book No. 8,255, on "Improvements in and Connected with Aerial Navigation," dated June 8, 1887, will show that I published this discovery more than fifteen months ago, having made it and invented an aërostat in accordance therewith, nearly half a year earlier. Navigation includes steering, and in my specification it will be seen that I stated—first, that aërial navigation had not succeeded for want of carriage of sufficiently powerful motors; secondly, that the reason why such motors had not been carried was that the lifting power of gas had never been properly utilized; thirdly, I showed how the lifting power of gas could be properly utilized. I have obtained patents of my invention in England, Belgium, Germany, United States, and France. The application for the French patent dates back to June, 1887. A complete solution of the air-navigation problem, with full explanatory details (including illustrations), will be found in a forthcoming work now in the press.—Yours, &c.,

WALD GUSTAFSON.

30, *Cromwell-grove, W., Sept.* 18.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. W. O'Brien sailed perilously near the wind in his speech yesterday. We do not exactly see what Mr. O'Brien is driving at. It cannot be said that it would be for the Irish interest that he should be clapped into gaol this winter. Why, then, he should challenge Mr. Balfour is a mystery, for a challenge it is that he flung down at Tipperary, nothing else. If Mr. Balfour does not prosecute—and of course imprison; for prosecution before the Removables means imprisonment—it is difficult to see why any one else should be prosecuted in all Ireland. Now it is sometimes good business for a showman to put his head in the lion's mouth, but when he does so it is not usually the safest thing to choose that moment for twisting the lion's tail.

The *Standard* thinks that the Whitechapel murders point to the "incalculable cunning of mania." But, curiously, it is just this element of cunning which decides the best expert opinion against the maniac theory. The murders might otherwise, says Dr. Savage in the *Fortnightly Review*, have been done by an epileptic, "but I should not have expected such skilful concealment." As for the theory of homicidal mania other than such as might be caused by epilepsy, Dr. Savage says:—

> I do not think that any epileptic or drunken maniac would have so cunningly selected his victims and avoided detection, and the failure to identify any one is in favour of there being only one agent. A mere lust for blood would not have been satisfied by the selection of victims. The skill with which the murders were perpetrated and the skill of the mutilation point to some one with some anatomical knowledge. The cunning of the evasion, the ferocity of the crimes, the special selection of the victims, seem to me to depend either on a fiendishly criminal revenge, or else upon some fully organized delusion of persecution or world-regeneration.

But are persons who have "missions for world-regeneration" specially marked by cunning?

Mr Morley at Ipswich applied to Mr. Chamberlain the lines from Mr. Browning's "Lost Leader"—

> We shall march prospering, not through his presence;
> Songs may inspirit us, not from his lyre.

In so doing he implies that at one time "we had loved him so, honoured him, followed him." Herein Mr. Morley should really speak only for himself. And why, if he wished to proclaim his former adoration of Mr. Chamberlain, did he omit the most characteristic line in the description of the "Lost Leader":—

> Lived in his mild and magnificent eye.

Was it because he was afraid some "voice from the gallery" might have insisted on making the line end "eye-*glass*?"

Mr. Gladstone is a happy man this morning. Four years ago, when every one else was full of the Soudan, Mr. Gladstone was full of the earthquakes in Java. "He wanted the facts," said Mr. Smalley, in describing a conversation with Mr. Gladstone at that time; "he wanted the theory of this convulsion of nature; he wanted the statistics of the loss of life and the destruction of property; they had been promised; they had not been given. Did anybody know when they were likely to be given or from what other source they could be obtained?" In fact, like the boy in the bath, "he would not be happy till he got it." To-day the papers publish the report. Mr. Gladstone "is happy now because he's got it."

Whether the report will answer all Mr. Gladstone's inquiries is another matter. Even a report which has taken four years to compile and 500 quarto pages to print cannot be guaranteed to satisfy at every point an inquisitiveness at once so extensive and so minute. But on the main point of a theory for the gigantic Krakatoa eruption which blew up 200,000,000,000 cubic feet of mountain matter and swept away 37,000 people, here is the *Times*' summary of what Professor Judd has to say:—

> The theory that the infiltration of water, setting up enormous chemical activity, is the main cause of seismic manifestations is well known to students, and has received considerable support. From the situation of Krakatoa, a volcano emerging from the sea, situated at the meeting-point of two great fissures, this infiltration theory had necessarily to come under Mr. Judd's consideration. The result is that he repudiates it as untenable. Water, he shows, certainly did play an important part in the Krakatoa explosions, but not directly by setting up chemical activity. The exciting effect of throwing clods and stones into a geyser is well known; an outburst almost certainly follows. The clods and stones by covering up the surface of the geyser contents prevent the escape of the contained gases, which, becoming pent up among the liquid, produce a condition of tension which becomes so great that an outburst of energy is the result. The continued activity of Krakatoa carrying away the sides of the craters, brought their lips down to the water edge. The result was an inrush of an enormous quantity of sea water, the first effect of which was to chill the surface of the lava, and suppress for a time its copious ejections But another effect was to imprison the gases which were being continuously generated until in time these increased so enormously in the vast mass of lava that an explosion of almost unprecedented violence was the result.

The arrest and pending prosecution of Dr. Geffken will furnish Germany with a repetition of the Arnim trial. Dr. Geffken is imprisoned without bail. Prince Bismarck is vindictive against his adversaries, and Dr. Geffken will not find much chivalry in the Iron Chancellor. The further extracts published this morning from the Emperor Frederick's diary relating to the battle of Sadowa are not new, and contain nothing that even Prince Bismarck can object to.

"Delaunay," says the Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph*, "tried to introduce on the Paris stage what M. Legouvé calls the 'English custom' of kissing on the mouth and not on the cheeks or forehead. The veteran Academician ought to have known that actual kissing is not allowed on the English stage." The dogmatic correspondent ought to have known that actual kissing is not only allowed but is very frequent on the English stage. Besides, M. Legouvé does not commit himself one way or another as to the reality or unreality of stage kisses. What is really curious is that Delaunay should have wanted to introduce on the French stage a manner of osculation not general in French society.

It is to be hoped that the London School Board, on their reassembling this week, will take immediate steps to either rescind or amend the absurd and harsh regulation which they have laid down for the admission of adults to the evening classes carried on under their supervision. For the past few winters hundreds of working men in the metropolis have attended these classes on payment of the moderate fee of 3*d*. per week, or 3*s*. 6*d*. for the complete session from September to March. The benefits which they have derived from the excellent instruction given by able teachers have been incalculable, and only those who have watched the progress of the classes can form any idea of the effect they have produced upon the men who have attended them. But now the Board have thought proper to increase the moderate fee of 3*d*. to the practically prohibitive charge of 1*s*. Perhaps there is some reason for a slight increase of the fee; but surely to go to the very extreme, as the Board have done in this instance, is rank folly. The stupid action has already had the effect of driving most of the men away from the classes. The sooner, therefore, the old fee is reverted to the better, both for the reputation of the Board and the welfare of the large class of men who have not been fortunate enough to reap the benefits of the Elementary Education Act.

M. Coulon, the French Postmaster-General, is considering the question whether the employés in the post and telegraph offices of France are justified in demanding higher salaries, as they have recently done. While there is no doubt much is to be said in favour of the demand, it might, on the other hand, be urged that possibly the employés would do well to extend their geographical knowledge, in order that cases such as the following should not every now and then crop up to make them the laughing stock of the public. The other day a gentleman wished to send a telegram from Tonnère to Bastia, and was informed by the clerk that it would cost 25 centimes per word, Bastia being "abroad." "Pardon me, it is in Corsica." "I know." "But Corsica is a French department." "What?" The head of the office was called, and the cost was reduced to 15 centimes "because Corsica was a colony," a fact which the official supplemented by trying to convince the sender of the telegram that the same charges were made for a telegram to Corsica and to Tunisia.

Our own post and telegraph clerks, by the way, might without disadvantage to themselves take to heart the lesson thus given to their French confrères, since incidents such as the following, which occurred the other day in a suburban post-office, are still possible. Lady clerk, receiving two letters, one addressed to Berlin, another to Moscow. "Berlin? Let me see, isn't that in Germany? Twopence-halfpenny, please. And fivepence for the other." Sender of letters: "But, pardon me, is not the postage to Moscow the same as to Berlin?" Lady clerk: "Twopence-halfpenny to any place in Europe, and fivepence for India." After this the poor woman may well be pardoned who, the other day, on hearing a district visitor say something about Russia, asked wistfully and with evident interest, "Isn't that where the blacks lives, Miss?"

"PERFORMING CATS."

An Interview with "Professor" Fredericks.

The twelve cats comprising the above troupe, which made their début the other evening at the Canterbury and Paragon Music-halls, are one more instance of the extraordinary results that may be achieved by a trainer who thoroughly understands his business; and when it is mentioned that in addition to walking along a row of champagne bottles, the corks of which are supplanted by stoppers with a flat surface somewhat larger than a crown piece, jumping through lighted hoops, ascending and descending a good-sized pole, temporarily erected in the centre of the stage, walking a tight-rope, first without any obstruction thereon, and later on picking their way gingerly across the same, taking the greatest care not to ruffle the serenity or alarm the susceptibilities of certain rats, mice, and canaries, placed at intervals along the same, to say nothing of other minor efforts in various directions, it will be admitted that the "Professor" has something to be proud of.

Professor Fredericks.

I found the Professor (says a correspondent who has interviewed him) in the small yard at the rear of the hall, engaged in supervising the morning toilet and general comfort of the feline members of his troupe, and at once announced my desire of learning as much of his "system" as he felt disposed to communicate. "I may tell you at once," he said, "that the idea of training cats to perform in public as mine do did not originate with myself, although I am, I believe, correct in saying that beyond these you see before you, there is at present only one other similar troupe in existence, and they are just now being exhibited on the Continent by Professor Bonetté, who came out some twelve months ago; and it was from him some four months later that I got the idea, and set about training a similar troupe on my own account."

"These cats," I said, "do not give me the impression of being 'quite English, you know.'"—"No, they are not, not one of them; I was with a circus in Madrid when I formed the idea of having a troupe as an extra attraction, and I got all my cats there; most of them are of the Angora breed, but I don't see why the British cat should not do as well as a foreigner, and I am going to experiment on one or two very shortly."

"Had you any difficulty in getting them?"—"Not the slightest; I could have double the number if I wanted, and as a matter of fact I have had upwards of twenty altogether; one or two have died, and the rest proved useless for training; but all these (twelve) are as good as I can desire."

The Bottle Trick.

"Most of them appear young."—"Yes; the oldest is only two years old, or rather more, perhaps; and the youngest not above three months; he does not do much yet, but he will be as good as either of them in another month or two."

"What age do you prefer to have them at for training purposes?"—"It really does not matter much. I have had them as young as eight or nine weeks, and as old as a year and a half. That one there—pointing to a well-conditioned light tabby—is one of my best. 'Boneta,' I call him, and next to him 'Mims' (a tortoiseshell). He does the pole trick, the most difficult thing of all to teach; and yet, although 'Boneta' was a year older than 'Mims' when I had him, I don't know that he wasn't the easier of the two to train. Taken all round, I should say about six months old is the best time to begin training at. Of course, it is as well to have them younger, so as to get them thoroughly well accustomed to you."

"And how do you set about training them, may I ask?"—"First of all I get them used to me and as fond of me as they are capable of being (which is not saying much, for I don't believe cats have any real affection whatever) and having done this the rest follows easily enough by degrees. You musn't expect to do it all at once; but any cat of average intelligence can be trained to do almost anything in nine or ten weeks. Feeding and coaxing does it. If you attempt to resort to harsh measures it's all U P. They turn sulky directly."

"What is the first trick you teach them?"—"To sit up and beg; and then feed them when they do it well: then creeping through the chairs, and gradually walking over the backs—and so on. When they have once begun to learn and find they get bits of meat when they do a trick neatly, they give very little trouble after."

"What about the rats, mice, &c? Do your cats appear antagonistic to them at first?"—"Not a bit. I have had a cat that has been taught to walk the rope, the first time the mice or rats have been put on, just knock them off with her feet so as to get them out of her way, but not show the slightest desire to hurt them; and the same way with the birds. One of the greatest difficulties I have to encounter is to teach them (the cats) to lift their feet up so as not to upset the rats or birds."

Cat and Canary.

"And the rats, birds, &c., do they mind?"—"Not a bit; they don't take the slightest notice of the cats so long as they don't tread on them. They are not the least afraid; in fact, it is a case of neutrality on both sides."

"And the pole trick; how do you manage that?"—"Well, as a rule that is the most difficult thing of all. You see a cat may be made to go up a little way, say; and there she sticks, won't go up or come down; and you can't do anything in the same way as you could if they are performing on the chairs or the tight-rope, where you can reach them. Of course, there is always a bit of meat at the top of the pole, otherwise they would not go up at all; and even with this inducement they usually make a great fuss, especially the coming down head-first."

"Have you ever had a cat fly at you?"—"No, I can't say I have; they have given me some nasty scratches before now, as well as bites; but I don't mind that. If they turn sulky I let them alone; coercion is no good in their case, and force is no remedy! You must just let them have their sulk out, and then start again."

"Do you consider cats easy to tame or otherwise?"—"Most decidedly otherwise. I have trained all sorts of animals and birds; and, next to a goat (which is, I verily believe, the most obstinate animal in the world to instil an idea into) cats most certainly are entitled to second place. You can never get them to take an interest in their work: they do it, and do it well enough generally; but they do not take a pride in what they do, like a horse, or a dog—that's the point."

THE WRONGS OF THE "WRITERS."

(By a Civil Service Correspondent.)

There was much excitement in the public offices when it was known that the second Report of the Royal Commission on Civil Establishments was issued. This Commission has been sitting for over two years, and much was expected from it. It was thought from the tenor of its first Report that it was at last determined to break down the miserable class system which has done so much to confuse and disorganize the Civil Service, but the class system is to be continued, the first division rising from £200 to £1,000, and the second division from £70 to £350, a maximum which can only be obtained after thirty-five years' service. There is one good recommendation, however, which, if carried out, will remove the disabilities under which the lower division clerks have hitherto laboured as regards promotion from one division to the other; but the Report is a great disappointment to the Civil Service writers, or copyists, as the shirking of their case amounts to a distinct breach of faith with the House of Commons.

On the 28th February last year Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M.P., raised a debate on the subject of the paltry nature of the bonuses granted to the writers in reply to a memorial signed by 120 influential members of Parliament, and the vote was allowed to pass on the distinct assurance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Royal Commission would inquire into the whole question of the writers, and submit recommendations to the Treasury on the subject. Sir Matthew Ridley, the chairman of the Commission, acquiesced in this view of the matter, and Mr. O'Connor withdrew his resolution. Subsequently the Commission received evidence from writers in the War Office, and eventually from representatives of the Civil Service Writers' Association, and the whole matter seemed to be in a fair way for settlement. The Report of the Commission, however, shows that the Commissioners have evaded the question entirely, which must now come up again to Parliament, and be one more (trifling though it may be) stumbling-block to useful legislation.

The same mistake which the Playfair Commission made in not absorbing the writers into the lower division is again committed, and another opportunity of doing bare justice to an ill-used class of hardworking officials seems likely to pass without being utilized. Had the writers been at the top of the tree instead of the bottom their claims would long since have been recognized, and in no stinted manner. Meanwhile, the great difference between the maximum salaries of the two divisions should be noted by all Radicals and others who are of opinion that the Civil Service could be managed by one class alone with a maximum of (say) £500 per annum, obtainable in a less period than three decades and a half.

The Writers' Association will, we understand, bring the whole question before the constituencies as one of good and economical administration versus chicanery, extravagance, and favouritism.

"IDEAL COUNTY COUNCILLORS."

AN EDITORIAL GRUMBLE AT AN ABORTIVE PLÉBISCITE.

THE most interesting thing about the result of our plébiscite for Ideal County Councillors is that there is nothing interesting about it. Very few of our readers took the trouble to fill in the coupons, and those who did can hardly be congratulated on the felicity of their suggestions. This double failure is one more instance, we fear, of the want of any wide-spread public spirit in London. In no city in the country are there are so many interests as in London, but the one thing which no Londoner feels any interest in is the corporate life of his town. The comparative popularity of the different plébiscites which we have from time to time suggested throws curious light on this point. Here is a list of them in order of public favour, as judged by the number of competitors :—

1. The best newspapers.
2. An ideal Cabinet.
3. The best railways.
4. The best M.P.'s.
5. The hardest questions for Lord Truro.
6. The best actors.
7. The best novels.
8. An ideal English "Academy."
9. The best barristers.
10. The best characters in novels.
11. The best theatres.
12. The best public schools.
13. The best books.
14. The best singers.
15. The best doctors.
16. Ideal "Jubilee peers."
17. Ideal inhabitants of Inferno, Purgatorio, and Paradiso.
18. The six best songs.
19. The best puzzles.
20. The best shops.
21. The best generals.
22. Ideal County Councillors.

For every twenty answers received in the first competition on this list, there has been one in the last. Only one thing now remains for us to do, to propose as a question for competition, "What conceivable subject would be less popular than nominating the best men for London's Home Rule Parliament?" But our readers would, we fear, give that question up in despair.

As for such answers as have been forthcoming, they are, as we have said, by no means fruitful. Our two indispensable qualifications for "Ideal County Councillors"—that they should be persons of good repute and likely to serve—were ignored by at least half of the competitors. Eliminating the names which are ruled out by one or other of these considerations or both, we find that the only men who received votes from as many as *half* the competitors were (in the order stated)

1. Mr. Bradlaugh, M.P.
2. Sir John Bennett.

Next to them, in a class of those who received votes from as many as a *third* of the competitors, come

3. Sir John Lubbock, M.P.
4. Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P.
5. Mr. Mark Judge.
6. The Duke of Westminster.

Those who received votes from as many as a *fourth* of the competitors were

7. Mr. William Morris.
8. Mr. Ritchie, M.P.
9. Sir R. N. Fowler, M.P.
10. Cardinal Manning.

The other names which appear on the lists are of no interest, as they represent merely a handful of scattered votes.

It will be observed that no engineer appears among the Ideal Councillors. Nor is Sir John Lubbock, encyclopædic in knowledge though he be, an adequate representative of science. There is no large employer of labour, unless Mr. Ritchie fulfils that requisite. But then he is wanted to represent administrative experience. The Duke of Westminster has to do double duty for the landowners and the prominent philanthropists. There is not a single representative working man suggested. There could not be a better representative of religion than Cardinal Manning, who is in fact, though not in name, the Bishop of London. But is it not hard to expect even the youngest of octogenarians to add to his episcopal duties service on the County Council? Taking the above list of ten as a whole, one is bound to see that, though it might easily have been worse, it also might well have been better. For this was to be the "ideal." If the ideal is set no higher than we have seen, what will the actuality be?

So far we have been concerned with the men. The last place on the coupon was to be given to "the woman in whose person you would best like to see the question raised as to the right of women to sit when elected." The voting of the competitors on this point was very scattered. Mrs. Annie Besant comes out easily first, but she only gets half as many votes as Mr. Bradlaugh. Next to her comes Miss Octavia Hill—a very good suggestion, but she has only a third of Mrs. Besant's votes. Miss Davenport Hill and Mrs. Fawcett "tie" for the next place, but their vote is a very small one.

Finally we have to announce the winners of the prizes which are awarded, in accordance with the method announced, as follows :—

The first prize of £2 to

Mr. H. S. UHLRICH,
Brynterion, Chelsfield, Kent.

The second prize of £1 is divided between

GEORGE KEMP,
29, Harefield-road, Brockley, S.E.; and
W. H. KENDALL,
12, Farnley-road, South Norwood, S.E.

MRS. BEECHER STOWE'S RELIGION.

At a literary meeting the other day it was remarked (says the *New York Herald*) that women the moment they had a career outside of the home became Agnostics, Freethinkers, or something as radical. As a result of this discussion letters were sent to several well-known women requesting from them a statement of their religious views.

One of the most interesting replies was that of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who said: "As to my religious belief it is embodied in the Apostles' Creed given in the Episcopal Prayer Book. As to the practical use I make of it I refer you to my writings—particularly 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and my religious poems. I have all my life sincerely endeavoured to mould my life in accordance with these beliefs."

At Home and Abroad.

The *Nord* expresses a hope that the Emperor William II., having convinced himself at Peterhof of the moderation and justice of the Russian demands as regards the Bulgarian question, will make the King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria share this conviction, and thus prepare a solid and durable peace.

It is said that the German Imperial insignia, and more particularly the crown, are about to undergo an alteration by express command of the Emperor, who has ordered new designs to be made.

Yesterday the Empress Augusta celebrated her seventy-seventh birthday with her son-in-law and daughter, the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden, on the island of Mainau. The Emperor went over from Constance to offer his congratulations to his Imperial grandmother.

The *National Zeitung* states that the extracts from the Emperor Frederick's diary, as published by the *Deutsche Rundschau*, agree with the text of the original journal distributed by his late Majesty himself, when Crown Prince, among twelve of his personal friends.

The Viceroy of India has decided that his eldest son, Lord Clandeboye, shall accompany the mission to Cabul.

A native deputy collector of Calicut has been committed for trial on the charge of having extorted a bribe from a Rajah.

The Russian Grand Dukes left Constantinople on Saturday on their way to Palestine. Yesterday they reached Smyrna, and made an excursion to Ephesus.

The Berlin *Post* states that the subscriptions already received towards defraying the expenses of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition may be regarded as assuring the execution of the project.

The Empress of Austria returned to Schönbrunn yesterday after her yachting excursion among the Greek islands. Her Majesty has rented a villa for three months in the island of Corfu, at Gaturion.

The French Government decided at at a Cabinet Council on Saturday to bring in a bill for the revision of the Constitution, the principle aim of which would be to restrict the powers of the Senate.

Certain terms have been offered to the rebellious tribes in the Black Mountain district. Failing their acceptance by October 2, the British troops will advance to the attack.

The epidemic of diphtheria at Madrid is declining. There have been fewer fresh cases and only thirty deaths (three adults and twenty-seven children) during the past ten days.

The Indian harvest is fairly good, though there will probably be scarcity in certain flooded districts in Eastern Bengal. The ryots have secured a good jute harvest, but they are combining to maintain high rates. India suffers terribly from over-trading and excessive speculation.

The Folkestone magistrates on Saturday decided not to grant a theatrical licence for the newly-erected pier until several new means of exit were added and other structural alterations effected.

In the course of a case at the City of London Court on Saturday, the Deputy-Judge expressed his belief that the Bankruptcy Act of 1883 was intended, not for the protection of creditors, but the relief of debtors.

In response to an appeal from the Bishop of London, the Mercers' Company have granted the sum of £262 10s. to the corporation of the Church House.

The legatees of the late Sir Joseph Whitworth have offered to the authorities of Owens College, Manchester, a site for a hospital, £35,000 towards the cost of erecting and furnishing it, and £1,000 a year towards its maintenance, without imposing any conditions.

An open-air meeting of unemployed workmen was held in Rome yesterday by permission of the authorities. Speeches were made illustrating the grievances of the poorer classes, and demanding work and assistance for those out of employment.

On Saturday nearly a hundred emergency men who were temporarily employed at Portsmouth Dockyard, to complete the ships taking part in the mobilization manœuvres, were discharged. They comprised all kinds of skilled artisans, as well as labourers, and were dismissed after short notice.

The monument erected in Folkestone Cemetery by the German nation to the memory of the men belonging to the German navy who were drowned off Sandgate by the sinking of the *Grosser Kurfurst*, on May 31, 1878, has been restored at the expense of Sir E. Watkin, M.P.

In connection with the Mission to Deep-sea Fishermen a hospital ship was launched from the yard of Messrs. Fellows and Son, of Great Yarmouth, on Saturday. She is to be fitted up for the treatment of accident and illness among the fishermen of the North Sea.

It has been decided at the War Office to increase the strength of the Northern Division of the Royal Artillery, which includes the militia brigades of Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, all trained as garrison gunners for coast defence.

Thomas Embers, a van-boy, was charged on remand with conveying tobacco and money into Wormwood Scrubbs prison, and a man named Carr was charged with having supplied him with £5. The boy pleaded guilty, and was called as a witness. Both prisoners were remanded.

A banquet was given on Saturday night at the Hôtel Métropole to Mr. J. R. Whitley and Colonel North by the Italian colony in London and the exhibitors at the Italian Exhibition. In the course of a speech Mr. Whitley said he had recently suggested that there should be a second Italian Exhibition in London next year.

Six soldiers who took part in the recent military outbreaks in Portobello Barracks, Dublin, were paraded there on Saturday to receive the sentences passed upon them by court-martial. Five of them were ordered to undergo eighty-four days' imprisonment, and one fifty-six days. They all lose their good conduct badges.

Sir Andrew Clark, speaking at the opening of the new medical school, Sheffield, on Saturday night, condemned the present system of educational examinations. He said questions to be answered for art and science qualifications were sometimes so numerous, recondite, and complex that the preparation necessary to answer them was becoming incompatible with true education, genuine study, and thorough work.

Mr. Beaumont Kent, at the Bow-street police-court, on Saturday, summoned Constable Barnes for assault by turning him out of Bow-street police-station, where he had gone on the previous Saturday to make a statement about that officer's treatment of a drunken woman. He offered to withdraw the summons, and Mr. Bridge permitted him to take that course, stating that any member of the public, who desired to see an inspector, ought to be admitted to a police-station.

MORE HORRORS IN THE EAST-END.

TWO WOMEN MURDERED.

THE SAME FEARFUL MUTILATION.

In the early hours of yesterday morning two more horrible murders were committed in the East-end of London, the victim in both cases belonging, it is believed, to the same unfortunate class. No doubt seems to be entertained by the police that these terrible crimes were the work of the same fiendish hands which committed the outrages which had already made Whitechapel so painfully notorious. The scenes of the two murders just brought to light are within a quarter of an hour's walk of each other, the earlier discovered crime having been committed in a yard in Berner-street, a thoroughfare out of the Commercial-road, while the second outrage was perpetrated within the City boundary, in Mitre-square, Aldgate. In neither case can robbery have been the motive, nor can the deed be set down as the outcome of an ordinary street brawl. Both have unquestionably been murders deliberately planned, and carried out by the hand of some one who has been no novice to the work; and again it must be added that no reliable clue has yet been obtained.

THE BERNER STREET MURDER.

Berner-street is a narrow, badly-lighted, but tolerably respectable street, turning out of the Commercial-road, a short distance down on the right-hand side going from Aldgate. It is a street mainly consisting of small houses, but which has lately been brightened and embellished by one of the fine new buildings of the London School Board. Just opposite this is an "International and Educational Club," domiciled in a private house, standing at the corner of a gateway leading into a yard in which are small manufacturing premises and four small houses occupied by Jewish families. The yard gates are usually closed at night, a wicket affording admission to the lodgers and others residing in the houses. The club was on Saturday evening winding up the Jewish holidays by a lecture on "Judaism and Socialism." A discussion followed, which carried on the proceedings to about half-past twelve, and then followed a general jollification, accompanied, as the neighbours say, by a noise that would effectually have prevented any cries for help being heard by those around. The mirth however was brought to a sudden and a dreadful stop. The steward of the club, who lives in one of the small houses in the yard, and had been out with some sort of a market cart, returned home just before one (Sunday morning). He turned into the gateway, when he observed some object lying in his way under the wall of the club. Unable to see clearly what it was, he struck a match and found that it was a woman. He thought at first she was drunk, and went into the club. Some of the members went out with him and struck another light, and were horrified to find the woman's head nearly severed from her body and blood streaming down the gutter. The police were summoned, and the poor creature was borne to the St. George's dead-house.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE VICTIM.

The corpse was still warm, and in the opinion of the medical experts, who were promptly summoned to the place, the deed of blood must have been done not many minutes before. The probability seems to be that the murderer was interrupted by the arrival of the cart, and that he made his escape unobserved, under the shelter of the darkness, which was almost total at the spot. The efforts of the police to trace the murderer have been without result as yet. The body has been identified as that of a woman named Elizabeth Stride, who had been living in a common lodging-house in Flower and Dean-street, and had been in the habit of frequenting this neighbourhood, where it appears she was familiarly known as Long Lizzie. She has a sister living somewhere in Holborn, and her husband, from whom she has been separated some years, is said to be living at Bath. The body when found was quite warm. In one hand was clutched a box of sweets, and at her breast were pinned two dahlias; she was respectably dressed for her class, and appears to be about thirty-five years of age. Her height is 5 ft. 5 in. and her complexion and hair are dark. She wore a jacket made of dark diagonal cloth, feather trimmings, a black skirt, velveteen bodice, crape bonnet, side-spring boots, and white stockings. Medical men were busy yesterday in minutely examining the body, and this morning about eleven Mr. Wynne E. Baxter opened an inquest. The woman's movements have been traced up to a certain point. She left her lodgings in Flower and Dean-street between six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening, saying that she was not going to meet any one in particular. From that hour there is nothing certainly known about her up to the time at which her body was found, lifeless indeed, but not otherwise mutilated than by the gash in the throat, which had severed the jugular vein and must have caused instantaneous death.

THE MITRE SQUARE MURDER.

At the precise moment that the police were gathering about the place of slaughter in Berner-street, another and more horrible shambles was being provided for their inspection scarcely half a mile away. Shortly before two o'clock Police-Constable Watkins (No. 881), of the City Police, was going round his beat, when, turning his lantern upon the darkest corner of Mitre-square, Aldgate, he saw the body of a woman, apparently lifeless, in a pool of blood. He at once blew his whistle, and several persons being attracted to the spot, he despatched messengers for medical and police aid. Inspector Collard, who was in command at the time at Bishopsgate police-station, but a short distance off, quickly arrived, followed a few moments after by Mr. G. W. Sequeira, surgeon, of 35, Jewry-street, and Dr. Gordon Brown, the divisional police doctor of Finsbury-circus. Chief Superintendent Major Smith, Superintendent Foster, Inspector McWilliams, and Inspector Collard immediately organized a "scouting" brigade, to detect and arrest any suspicious looking character, but no one was taken into custody.

A SHOCKING SIGHT.

In the meantime, Dr. Sequeira and Dr. Gordon Brown made an examination of the body. The sight was a most shocking one. The woman's throat had been cut from the left side, the knife severing the main artery and other parts of the neck. Blood had flowed freely, both from the neck and body, on the pavement. Apparently, the weapon had been thrust into the upper part of the abdomen and drawn completely down, ripping open the body, and, in addition, both thighs had been cut across. The intestines had been torn from the body, and some of them lodged in the wound on the right side of the neck. The woman was lying on her back, with her head to the south-west corner, and her feet towards the carriage way, her clothes being thrown up on to her chest. Both hands were outstretched by her side. Near where she was lying two or three buttons were picked up, and a small cardboard box containing two pawntickets. The supposition is that her pockets were hastily turned out, either for robbery or to evade suspicion as to the motive for the crime. Dr. Brown having taken a pencil sketch of the exact position in which the body was found, at three o'clock it was removed to the City Mortuary, Golden-lane, to await a coroner's inquest.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DECEASED.

The following is the description of the deceased issued by the police authorities with a view to identification:—"Age about forty, no rings on fingers, black cloth jacket, three large metal buttons down the front, brown bodice, dark green chintz dress, with Michaelmas daisies, golden lily pattern; three flounces, dark linsey skirt, thin white skirt, white chemise, brown ribbed stockings—feet mended with white material, a large white neckerchief round neck, pair of men's old lace-up boots. Tattoo marks on right forearm, 'T. C.,' the whole of the clothing being very old. She wore also a black straw bonnet, trimmed with black beads." It may be remarked that the police rely principally on the tattoo marks as a means of identification.

RECOGNITION ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE.

For several hours yesterday Detective Sergeant Outram, accompanied by another officer, was engaged in making inquiries in the lodging-houses in and around Spitalfields, his object being principally to trace the antecedents of the victim. The pawnbroker's duplicates found near the body bear the dates 31st August and the 28th September. The names given on the tickets were Emily Burrell and Jane Kelly, and the addresses Dorset-street and White's-row, Whitechapel, both being fictitious. Yesterday afternoon Sergeant Outram accompanied two women and a man from a lodging-house in Spitalfields to the mortuary, one of the former stating her belief that the victim was a Mrs. Kelly. After carefully scrutinizing the features for some time, however, they were unable to give a decided opinion on the matter. It may be mentioned that the tattoo marks on the arm are slightly obscured from view unless the arm is almost fully exposed; and, further, that the nose and face are hacked about to such an extent as to render recognition almost impossible.

STREET SCENES ON SUNDAY.

On approaching the scene of the murders yesterday morning it was easy to see, no nearer than a mile away, that something unusual was in the air. Along all the main thoroughfares a constant stream of passengers, all impelled by the same motive of horrified curiosity, was rolling towards the district. The scanty details which had then transpired were eagerly passed from mouth to mouth. There was but one topic of conversation. The few acres of streets and houses between Mitre-square and Berner-street seemed to be a goal for which all London was making.

At the actual places the scene was naturally even more remarkable. The two adits to Mitre-square were blocked by hundreds, and during part of the day thousands, of persons struggling for a place where they could look on the fatal spot. A bar of police kept the crowd outside the square. As one of these was heard inquiring, "What did they want to see? The body had been taken away long ago, and even the blood was all washed away." However, the barren satisfaction of trying to peer round the fatal corner continued to be enjoyed by long lines of men, women, and children, going and returning. After a glance at one place, the spectators hurried away to the other. From Commercial-road, Berner-street seemed a sea of heads from end to end. At both places on the fringe of the crowd the opportunity for business was seized by costers with barrows of nuts and fruit, a shop even being opened for the purpose in Mitre-street. One remark, overhead in Commercial-road, was in this strain: "Well, it brings some trade down this end anyway."

At nightfall the stream ran the other way. There seemed to be an exodus of disreputability from the East. Along the two great avenues leading westward the miserable creatures who apparently have most to fear from the mysterious criminal seemed to be migrating to a safer and better-lit quarter of the metropolis. The noisy groups fleeing before the approaching terrors of night were conspicuous among the better-dressed wayfarers in Holborn and the Strand.

MATTHEWS AND WARREN CALLED UPON TO RESIGN.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon a meeting of nearly one thousand persons took place in Victoria Park, under the chairmanship of Mr. Edward Barrow, of the Bethnal-green-road. After several speeches upon the conduct of the Home Secretary and Sir Charles Warren, a resolution was unanimously passed that it was high time both officers should resign and make way for some officers who would leave no stone unturned for the purpose of bringing the murderers to justice, instead of allowing them to run riot in a civilized city like London. On Mile-end-waste during the day four meetings of the same kind were held and similar resolutions passed. The Whitechapel Vigilance Committee have addressed to the Queen a petition praying that, in the interests of the public at large, her Majesty will direct an immediate offer of a large reward for the capture of the murderer.

THE HELPLESS, HEEDLESS, USELESS FIGURE AT THE HOME OFFICE.

And where, forsooth, is Mr. Matthews all this while? (asks the *Daily Telegraph*.) What has her Majesty's Secretary of State for Home Affairs been doing about these very disquieting "home affairs"? We do not even know whether these regularly repeated assassinations of helpless fallen women have sufficed to bring Mr. Matthews up to town, except that the issue of a letter on the subject of offering a reward for the detection of the criminal appears to prove that our Home Secretary has at last heard of what is happening. Truly, the public generally would like at last to know whether Mr. Secretary Matthews still sees "nothing in the present case to justify a departure from the rule." Justice—personified unhappily just now in the helpless, heedless, useless figure of the Right Honourable Henry Matthews—ought at length to arouse herself, and scour the capital, obliterate the slums, search between the very bricks and mortar, in order to unearth this unspeakable villain whose deeds appal a whole kingdom. If it be of any avail, we would once more urge Mr. Matthews to wake up and do his duty. If it be of no avail then the protest gainst his ineptitude will assuredly become a clamour, a demand, an insistance; and Lord Salisbury will have to dismiss the Minister who had not good sense enough to resign.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE MURDERS IN THE EAST-END.

ARRESTS AND CLUES.

INQUEST ON ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

The one topic of conversation in London to-day is the discovery in the East end yesterday. The two murders perpetrated during the night of Saturday-Sunday are described on page 7, and there is really very little of importance to chronicle this afternoon. As to apprehensions, there have been several, but none which is likely to lead to anything satisfactory. One man was arrested last night at a coffee-shop opposite the Thurlow Arms public-house, at West Norwood. Suspicion appears to have been excited by his face being much scratched, and by marks, apparently, of blood upon his clothes. Two other men are being detained at Leman-street police-station pending inquiries as to their whereabouts on Saturday night. On one of these men was found 1*s.* 4½*d.* in money and a razor. In reply to the inspector, he said that he had walked from Southampton, and belonged to the Royal Sussex Regiment. An examination of his boots, however, was not at all confirmatory of this statement, and he was taken to the cells for inquiries to be made about him.

The excitement in the East-end shows no signs of abating. A street row, such as is only too frequent in the district, occurred in Great Garden-street early this morning. The rumour immediately spread that another murder had been attempted, and that the fiend had been captured. A great crowd collected, and the police had considerable trouble in clearing the mob away.

Slight Clues.

The police have made one discovery, which they are of opinion affords a clue to the direction in which the murderer made his escape. Yesterday afternoon a portion of an apron was found in Goldstein-street, and when the body of the woman found in Mitre-square was searched, it was discovered that she was wearing the upper portion of the apron to which the piece found belonged. It is therefore concluded that the murderer made his way into Whitechapel. Again: Early this morning a police-constable was passing on his beat in the Whitechapel-road, when he came upon a black-handled knife, keen as a razor, and pointed like a carving-knife. The blade was ten inches long, about the length of weapon assumed by Dr. Phillips to have been used by the Hanbury-street murderer.

A Strange Statement.

The police have received information that about half-past ten on Saturday night a man, aged about thirty-three years, entered a public-house in Batty-street, Whitechapel, and while the customers in the house were in conversation about the Whitechapel murders he stated that he knew the murderer, and that they would hear about him in the morning, after which he left. It being thought that this was idle talk no notice was in this case taken of the matter, but after the murders had been discovered information was given to the police.

INQUEST ON THE BERNER STREET VICTIM.

The inquest on the body of Elizabeth Stride—otherwise "Long Liz," who was found foully murdered, with her throat cut, in Berner-street early yesterday morning, was fixed to commence at the Vestry Hall, Cable-street, St. George's-in-the-East, at eleven o'clock to-day. Mr. E. Wynne Baxter directed the inquiry, and afforded every facility to members of the press. Some delay was caused by the difficulty encountered in getting together the requisite number of jurors, so that the inquest really did not commence until nearly half past eleven. The jury, having been duly sworn, proceeded, accompanied by the coroner, to view the body.

William West, of 40, Berner-street, was the first witness called. He said he worked as printer on the premises of the International Working Men's Club. At the side of the house was a passage which led into a yard, the wooden gates of which passage were usually locked, though they sometimes remained open all night. The club consisted of from seventy-five to eighty members, all of whom were Socialists. Witness was in the club on Saturday evening until a quarter-past twelve. About nine o'clock a discussion was going on, a hundred persons or more being present. It ceased soon before midnight; some persons left; while between twenty and thirty members remained behind, some continuing the discussion among themselves, others singing. The windows of the club were partly open. He left the club at a quarter-past twelve, and went home to his lodgings at 2, William-street, Cannon-street-road Noticing that the yard passage gates were open, he looked towards them. The yard was lit only by the light of the windows of the club and of the other houses surrounding it. There was nothing unusual near the gates to attract his attention. He returned to his lodgings accompanied by his brother and another man. They met no one in Berner-street. (Left sitting.)

"Wanted!"

The following description has been circulated by the police of a man said to have been seen with the woman Stride (murdered in Berner-street) during Saturday evening:—"Age twenty-eight. Slight. Height, 5 ft. 8 in. Complexion dark. No whiskers. Black diagonal coat. Hard felt hat. Collar and tie. Carried newspaper parcel. Respectable appearance."

Suspicion falls upon a man whom the police find to have been absent from his lodgings between the 8th and 29th of September. The description of this missing man is as follows:—Age, forty; height, 5 ft. 3 in.; complexion, dark; hair, short and dark; small side whiskers; wearing black diagonal cut-away coat; dark striped trousers, and dark felt hat.

Mrs. Mortimer, living at 36, Berner-street, four doors from the scene of the tragedy, has made the following statement:—"I was standing at the door of my house nearly the whole time between half-past twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning, and did not notice anything unusual. As the body when found was quite warm, the deed must have been done while I was standing at the door of my house. There was certainly no noise made, and I did not observe any one enter the gates. It was just after one o'clock when I went out, and the only man I had seen pass through the street previously was a young man carrying a black, shiny bag, who walked very fast down the street from the Commercial-road. He looked up at the club, and then went round the corner by the board school."

In connection with this statement the following should be noted:—A man named Albert Barkert says: "I was in the Three Nuns Hotel, Aldgate, on Saturday night, when a man got into conversation with me. He wanted to know whether I knew what sort of loose women used the public bar at that house, when they usually left the street outside, and where they were in the habit of going. He asked further questions, and from his manner seemed to be up to no good purpose. He appeared to be a shabby genteel sort of man, and was dressed in black clothes. He wore a black felt hat and carried a black bag. We came out together at closing time (twelve o'clock), and I left him outside Aldgate railway station.

Bloodhounds suggested to Track the Murderer.

The police must have been close upon the murderer's heels at Mitre-square. The fact that he gives proof of the possession of anatomical skill does much to narrow the inquiry. Not one man in a thousand could have played the part of Annie Chapman's murderer. In one of these new cases, if not in both, we have evidence of a similar kind. Meanwhile no means of detection should be left untried. Twelve years ago a murder at Blackburn was traced out by the help of a bloodhound, and, thanks to the sagacious instinct of the dog, the murderer was convicted and hanged. The experiment which was successful at Blackburn might, the *Times* thinks, once more be of avail.

A PROJECTED NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 30.—In reference to the projected new Russian Four per Cent. foreign loan, it is stated on good authority that the issue will not be made during the present year, the Finance Minister maintaining his resolution not to apply to foreign credit in 1888.

LORD ROSEBERY AND MR. HENRY IRVING.

Taking advantage of a visit which Mr. Henry Irving paid to Dalmeny Park on Saturday, Lord Rosebery presented the actor with a ring which had belonged to David Garrick. The ring is one of ancient fashion, and singularly beautiful. Upon it is a portrait in enamel of Garrick, while within the ring itself are the words "David Garrick."

THE APPROACH OF WINTER.—SNOWFALL TO-DAY.

The Cumberland farmers found their outstanding corn covered with snow when they awoke this morning. At nine o'clock it was still snowing heavily. The pheasant-shooting season in Westmoreland opened this morning in a snowstorm which lasted about three hours. This morning snow also fell in Ashton-under-Lyne for the first time this season.

ITEMS FROM IRELAND.

A Cork correspondent telegraphs:—The eviction campaign is about to be commenced to-day on the Massy estate, near Macroom, county Cork. There are two hundred policemen quartered in the town, and great excitement prevails. Dr. Tanner, M.P., is present.

Dr. O'Dwyer, Catholic Bishop of Limerick, has forbidden clergymen of his diocese to permit a collection for defraying Mr. Parnell's expenses in the Forgeries Commission.

MR MORLEY REPLIES TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. John Morley, M.P., on Saturday evening delivered his inaugural address as president of the Ipswich Reform Club, and in the course of his speech he replied to the statements by Mr. Chamberlain at Nottingham. The meeting was a large one, and was unanimous and enthusiastic. Mr. Morley described Mr. Chamberlain's policy of leaving Irishmen to the corruption and jobbery which he attributed to them as being marked with a cynicism not to be parallelled in a statesman of his rank and position. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain's taunt that the Irish parliamentary party was supported by the subscriptions of American servant girls, Mr. Morley said he honoured the nation whose sons and daughters went forth to the ends of the earth, and who, whatever fortune came upon them, never forgot their own country. With regard to evictions, he remarked that those who had not read the accounts of the Vandeleur evictions had missed an opportunity of learning the real facts of the case. A resolution was passed condemning the imprisonment of Irish members and the eviction campaign now going on.

WIFE MURDER IN WESTMINSTER.

A murder was committed in Westminster on Saturday. Shortly before midnight John Brown, a gardener, employed in St. James's-park, asked the police at Rochester-row police-station to permit him to see the inspector on duty. He was brought before Inspector Fairlie, to whom he stated that he had killed his wife, and that her body would be found at their place in Regency-gardens, near the Horseferry-road. He handed the inspector a large, spring-backed clasp knife, which had blood on it, as also had his clothes. The man was detained, and the police went to the house, where the woman was found lying dead on the floor with her throat cut. Several wounds had been inflicted in the shape of stabs and cuts. When charged with the murder Brown declared that had committed it in consequence of the woman's unfaithfulness. He had been brooding over her misconduct since his return from a convalescent home, to which he had been sent after treatment for an acute illness in Westminster Hospital. When at the police-station Brown was quite calm and did not appear to have been drinking to excess; but it is said that he has of late been peculiar in his manner.

SWEEPING REDUCTIONS IN CROFTERS' RENTS.

The Crofters' Commissioners issued their second batch of decisions on Saturday night on applications for fair rent, no decisions being given as yet regarding the kelp manufacture, which is considered forced labour unless the crofters get the market value for the article. On the estate of West Stove and Burness, belonging to Colonel Horwood, a reduction has been made in the rents of nearly 49 per cent., while 81 per cent. of arrears has been cancelled. Thirty-seven tenants on the Earl of Zetland's estate have got a reduction of 13 per cent. and 22 per cent. of their arrears wiped off. Thirty-three crofters, of trustees of Mr. J. C. Traill, of Rattar, Hobbester, and Eisness, have got a reduction of 26 per cent. and 34 per cent. arrears cancelled. Nineteen crofters from the Balfour estate have got 29 per cent. reduction and 30 per cent. arrears cancelled. One or two small estates have also suffered a redcuction. Another batch of decisions is expected early in the week.

ROBBERY AT A LONDON POST-OFFICE.

Between the hours of midnight last night and eight o'clock this morning the Aldgate post-office, situated at the corner of Duke-street, Aldgate, was entered by thieves. It is supposed that the entrance was gained by the skylight. On reaching the second-floor, which is occupied by the boy telegraph messengers, about £3, the wages of the lads, was taken, and their uniforms and other things about the room were scattered in all directions. Descending the staircase to the basement floor, all the postal orders and forms were disturbed, and some torn into shreds, while tills were forced open and about £50 in gold and silver extracted. The safe, however, which contained nearly £400 in gold, was left untouched.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION: FLIGHT OF THE RAJAH.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—Colonel Graham's victory over the Tibetan levies has been complete, but the moral effect of it will, unfortunately, be considerably lessened by the necessity for immediately vacating Tibetan territory and withdrawing into Sikkim. There will be a further necessity, as winter advances, of retiring our troops from Gnatong into quarters less exposed to the terrible rigours of a Sikkim winter, and more conveniently situated for the uninterrupted dispatch of commissariat supplies.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to capture the Sikkim Rajah at Entchi or Gantok. One hundred and fifty native soldiers from Pakyoung, by a night march, reached the Rajah's palace in Entchi at daybreak. The Rajah, however, accompanied by the Calsuperi Lama, had fled shortly before, apparently with the object of joining the Tibetans. This further complicates matters, as it means either annexation or the appointment of a new Rajah. The Tibetan loss in dead and wounded is estimated at about 1,000 men. Our loss included one Goorkha killed and eight Pioneers wounded.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Calcutta says:—At Chumbi Pul the political officer accompanying Colonel Graham's force met a Chinese official, who assured him that the Chinese representative at Lhassa was doing his best to effect a settlement and to prevent further fighting. It is supposed now that the Tibetans will not assemble again before the winter closes the passes, and it is hoped that before the spring China will be able to influence the Lamas to let Sikkim alone for the future.

THE SIEGE OF SUAKIN.

Telegrams from Suakin of yesterday's date state that, owing to the heavy fire from the *Gannet* and the forts, the rebels have been forced to withdraw, with considerable loss, from the trenches cut 500 yards in front of the water fort. They still keep up a desultory musket fire from the farther trenches. On Saturday night two of their shells fell into the town. One gunner in the water fort was wounded.

Her Majesty's ship *Racer* left Suez on Saturday night direct for Suakin, and so also did an Egyptian steamer with a battalion of infantry on board. Spies report that strong reinforcements are coming to join the enemy from Tokar.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY AT ST. PETER'S.

The Pope yesterday morning celebrated the solemn mass, "Pro Defunctis,' in St. Peter's, Rome. Admission was solely by tickets, which were eagerly sought for, and some twenty thousand pilgrims and others thronged in the Great Basilica. Masses for all those who died in the faith were celebrated at the various altars of St. Peter's by the Cardinals for two hours prior to the Pope's arrival. Leo XIII. entered the Basilica at half-past nine, and on his appearance irrepressible cheers broke out, and rolled from end to end of the immense church. He performed mass at the high altar under the dome, surrounded by an imposing group of cardinals and assistants. He wore the splendid crimson robe which the Pontiff only puts on at the service for the dead. Mass was afterwards said by Monsignor Ungherini, his chaplain. Then, again, assuming the sacred vestments, the Pope repaired to the throne in front of the altar, whence he gave the final absolution. He afterwards left the building *in sedia gestitoria* with some state, and had enthusiastic acclamations. This is considered as the closing public ceremony of the Pope's Jubilee year.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

The River Plate Trust, Loan, and Agency Company (Limited) are authorized by the Rosario City Improvements Company (Limited) to receive subscriptions for £450,000 Six per Cent. Debentures irredeemable for twenty years. These debentures will have a first charge on the company's undertaking, including the drainage rate. The principal is repayable on the 1st July, 1909, being twenty years from the intended date of issue of the definitive debentures. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will accrue from the dates of payment of the instalments, and will be payable half-yearly. The price of issue is £96 per cent.

A Reuter's telegram from Cairo says:—"According to the monthly statement of receipts of the Caisse of the Public Debt the amount encashed last month for the Unified debt was £E135,000 and for the Privileged debt £E29,000. The total amounts encashed since the payment of the last coupons are £E1,360,000 and £E292,000 respectively."

The return of the National Bank of Belgium for the week ending September 29, shows an increase in the notes in circulation of £130,760, and in the other securities of £54,160, but a decrease in the coin (gold and silver) and bullion of £67,480, and in the current accounts of £25,760.

The directors of the Belgrano (Buenos Ayres) Gas Company (Limited) have declared an interim dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half-year ending June 30.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia, accompanied by the Tzarewitch and the Grand Duke George, arrived yesterday at Vladikavkas.

Lord Justice Clerk Moncreiff, who presides over the Second Division Court of Session, Edinburgh, has resigned his judgeship.

The colliery owners of Manchester, who to-day advanced the price of coal, have granted an advance of 5 per cent. to the miners.

Lord Sackville died at his residence, Knole House, Sevenoaks, this morning.

M. Carpentier, editor of the *Gazette de Jersey*, has been condemned to one month's imprisonment for libelling M. Feret, late French Consul at Jersey.

A banquet was given by the National Club in Pesth last evening in honour of the Prince of Wales, who left this morning for Miskolcz.

Sir John Gorst, M.P., was one of the guests of the Newport (Mon.) Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, in connection with the recent visit of the Associated Chambers to Cardiff, and in replying to the toast of the House of Commons spoke of the practical results of the political activity of the present day.

It was reported on Saturday by the secretary of the Saturday Hospital Fund that £12,000 had been already collected, being a considerable increase over the sum collected last year. The list would be kept open until November 30.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS DULL.—FOREIGN STOCKS BETTER.—AMERICANS FIRM AND APPRECIABLY HIGHER.

In the open market this morning the rate of discount is very firm, 4 per cent being the general quotation for three months' bank paper, and even at that rate some operators refuse to do business except subject to any alteration in the official minimum of the Bank of England, which is now fully expected this week. Large withdrawals of gold for South America continue to be talked of; indeed, it is confidently asserted that a considerable amount will be taken this afternoon for that quarter. The supply of loanable capital is just a trifle more plentiful at the moment, the advances obtained from the Bank of England last week having increased the amount available, and short loans are obtainable at 3½ per cent. To-morrow, however, a squeeze is again anticipated.

Tee Stock markets are very quiet so far as the amount of fresh business entered into is concerned, monetary considerations continuing to check the speculative activity. The tone on the whole is fairly good, however, and, except for a slight set back in one or two Home Railways, the majority of the changes are to higher prices. Home Government Funds are heavy, New Goschens being a further ⅜ down, the quotation now being no better than 96¾ to ⅞. In the Home Railway market there is a slight decline, except in the case of North British Preferred and Deferred stocks, the latter having recovered the greater part of the fall at the latter end of last week. South Eastern Deferred, which owing to a mistake on the part of the Exchange Telegraph Company we gave as 113 to 113¼ should have been 114 to 114¼. There has been a relapse to Saturday's quotation however. Foreign Governments are firm but without feature, apart from a further rise in Greek bonds. The American Railroad market is strong in response to the better condition of the New York market on Saturday, and values generally show an upward movement. The settlement of the North-west rates difficulty is perhaps the main reason for the improved feeling in this department. Louisville and Nashville shares, Reading shares, and Denver Ordinary and Preference show the principal rise. Trunks have advanced on the revenue statement, and Mexican Railway issues are higher.

The Grand Trank Railway of Canada revenue statement for the month of August shows a decrease in the gross receipts of £23,751, in working expenses of £7,345, and in net profit of £16,206; that of the Chicago and Grand Trunk a decrease in gross receipts of £6,205, in working expenses of £1,832, and in net profit of £4,373; and that of the Detroit Grand Haven a decrease in gross receipts of £531, in working expenses of £548, and an increase in net profit of £17.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: North British Deferred 1, the Preferred ¼, Metropolitan ¼, and District ⅛. *Declined*: North Western ½, Caledonian, Great Eastern, and Brighton Deferred ¼, North Eastern ⅜, and Midland ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Greek 1881 ¾, Russian 1873 ¼, Egyptian Unified and Daira ⅛, Hungarian Gold, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish ⅛, Peruvian 1870, and Turkish Group 2 1-16. *Declined*: Turkish Group 2, ⅛.

American Railroads.—*Alien*: Louisville and Nashville 1¼, Denver Preference 1¼, the Ordinary ⅝, Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅞, Lake Shore and Milwaukee and St. Paul ½, Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ¾, Wabash Mortgage ½, the Preference ⅛, Central Pacific, Norfolk and Western Preference, Pennsylvania shares, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary, and Union Pacific ⅜, Erie shares ⅜, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage ¼, and Ontario shares ⅛. *Fallen*: New York Central ¼.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Mexican Ordinary ⅝, the Second Preference ½, the First Preference ⅜, Grand Trunk First and Second Preference ¾, the Guaranteed ½, the Third Preference ⅜, the Ordinary ⅛, Canada Pacific ¼, Lombardo-Venetian and Nitrate shares ¼.

Suez Canal shares are up ½, De Beers and Hotchkiss shares ⅛, and Imperial Ottoman Bank 1 16; but Mason and Barry are down ¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a fair demand. Probable sales 8,000. Spot prices are steady, futures being one point lower.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5	London and County	83½	6½
Consols	100⅛	⅛	Do. A	131½	⅞	Union of London	40	1
New Consols 2¾	97	⅛	Chatham (Ordinary)	24⅜	⅛	London and West.	66⅛	7⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅛	100	Do. Preference	103	½	London Joint Stock	39	43
Local Loan Stock	102	1	North Western	170½	⅜	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	43	4
New 2½ per. Cent	93⅝	4	South Western	138	9	Stand. Bank S. Afric	51	2
India 3½ per Cents	104¼	¼	Manchester & Shef.	72	4	MINES		
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	72	¼	Do. A.	37¼	6¼	Indian Consolidated	⅜	½
Egyptian Guar.	99¼	100¼	Met. Consolidated	75⅝	¼	Mysore shares	3¼	⅝
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	111	12	Do. Land Stock	70½	1½	Ooregums	1⅛	¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101	2	Do. District	35	½	Cape Copper	5⅛	⅛xd
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	110½	11	Midland	134⅞	5⅛	Namaqua	3¼	4
Liverpool	110¼	¼	North British Pref.	75⅛	⅞	Mason and Barry	12⅛	⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Do. Def.	52⅛	¼	Rio Tinto	23⅛	⅛
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2	North Eastern	160½	¾	Montana & shares	1½	⅛
Do. Hard Dols	73	4	North Stafford	111	12	De Beers	30¼	1
Do. Treasury	99	100	South Eastern	133	5	Kimberley Cent	35¼	¼
Austrian Gold	91	⅜	Do. Deferred	113⅜	⅞	TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES		
Do. Silver	57	9	FOREIGN RAILWAYS			Anglo-American	48⅝	9
Brazilian 1875	103	4	Canada Pacific	60¼	½	Do. Pref.	80½	1½
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4	Cen. Pacific Share	36¼	7½	Brazilian Submarine	13¼	½
Do. Cedulas I.	64½	5	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	79	⅛	Direct Unit. States	10½	¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1835	100	2	Denver & R. Grande	21½	⅜	Eastern	12¼	½
Costa Rica A	93	4	Do. Pref.	56¼	¼	Ditto Extension	12⅛	13⅛
Do. B	91¼	2½	Illinois Shares	121	2	United Telephone	13⅛	¼
Egypt. State Don.	101¼	¼	Lake Shore	106⅜	⅛	Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅞	1
Do. Unified	84¼	⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	23	½	TRAMWAYS ETC		
Do. Preference	102⅜	¼	Louis. and Nash	62¼	3	London Gen. Om.	193	203
Do. Daira Sanieh	79¼	⅛	Mex. Cen. Bonds	61¼	8¼	London Street	13	14
Do.	81½	2 xd	Miss. Kan. & Texas	13⅛	14	London Tramway	13½	14½
French 3 p.c. Rnts	103⅜	4	N. Y. Cen. Share	112⅛	13	North Metropolitan	17	18
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	82¼	3¼	New York Ontario	17⅞	⅛	WATERWORKS.		
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	83¼	⅛	Erie Shares	31¼	½	Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
Hung. Gold Rente	95⅛	6⅛	Do. Sec. Mort.	104⅛	5	East London	197	202
Italian	39⅞	40⅛	Norfolk & West. Pref	58⅛	⅛	Grand Junction	124	8
Mexican Converted	15¼	⅛	N. Y. P. & O. 1st M	43¼	⅛	Kent	270	5
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	16⅜	⅛	North. Pacific Pref	63	¼	Lambeth	261	6
Do. 6 p.c.	61	¼	Pennsylvania Sh.	57¼	8	New River, New.	349	54
Portuguese	98⅛	⅜	Phil. and Read. Sh	27½	¼	S'thwrk. & Vauxhal	166	71
Russian 1873	74	⅛xd	Union Pacific Shares	63¼	4	W. Middlesex	269	70
Spanish 4 p. c.	100	2	Wabash Preferred	28¼	¼	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Turkish 1854	25⅛	6	Do. Gen. Mort.	45½	6½	Gaslight & Coke A	249	53
Group 1	15⅛	16	Grand Trunk Sh.	11⅛	⅜	Imp. Continental	210	13
Group 2	15⅛	⅜	Do. First Pref.	69¼	70	South Metropolitan	306	11
Group 4	85⅛	6	Do. Second Pre	49¼	¾	Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	3⅜	⅝
4½ p. c. 1871	97½	8	Do. Third Pref.	27⅛	8⅛	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5 p. c. Defence	81	3	Do. Guaranteed	71¼	2¼	Allsopp	8⅛	⅜
5 p. c. Priority	74	⅛xd	Mexican Ordinary	50¼	½	Guinness and Co.	310	12½
Uruguay Unified	41	2	Do First Pre	123¼	½	Hotchkiss	10⅝	¼
Virginia Funded	103	10	Ob. do. 2nd Pref	82¼	½	Bryant and May	13	¼
U.S. 4½ p.c.			Lombardo-Venetian	9⅜	⅛	Spratt's Patent	9¼	10
BRITISH RAILWAYS			Varna 3 per cent	7¼	⅜	P. and O. Steam	64	6
Caledonian	113½	¾xd	Nitrate Railway	27½	⅜	Royal Mail Steam	64	7
Great Eastern	71½	¾	BANKS.			Nat. Discount Co.	11½	12
Great Northern	117	18	Alliance Bank	133¾	14¼	Hudson's Bay	19½	20
Ditto A	103	4	City Bank	20½	1⅛	Suez Canal	83¼	9⅝
Great Western	151⅛	⅜	Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼	E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
Hull and Barnsley	36½	7	Imperial Ottoman	11⅛	⅛	London and St. K.	43	5
Lanc. and York	119⅜	20⅛						

THE IMPERIAL DIARIES: FURTHER EXTRACTS PUBLISHED.

ARREST OF DR. GEFFKEN.

Professor Dr. Geffken, of Hamburg, as was stated on Saturday, was the person suspected of having communicated to the *Deutsche Rundschau* the Emperor Frederick's diary, kept during the war of 1870-1. So it appears to be. On suspicion of having done this, Geheimrath Professor Dr. Geffken has been arrested at Hamburg, and placed in what is called *Untersuchungshaft*, which means confinement without right of bail, for the purpose of examination previous to trial. Last Sunday Dr. Geffken had retired to the British island of Heligoland, off the mouth of the Elbe, though with what special object, whether seeking refuge or relaxation, is not known; but hearing that a fuss had been made about the publication of the diary, he resolved to place himself at the disposal of the authorities, and so returned yesterday to Hamburg. At the station he was at once taken in charge by a police commissioner, and lodged in gaol. Prince Bismarck by this arrest has now, says the *Times* correspondent, laid his hand to the plough, and he is not likely to take it away again until he has reached the ear furrow.

Meanwhile, undeterred by the fate which has overtaken the *Rundschau*, the *Kiel Gazette*, a provincial newspaper of Radical tendencies, has published further alleged extracts from the diary of the late Emperor Frederick dealing with the battle of Königgrätz, and dated July, 1866. In this document the part played by the then Crown Prince in that decisive victory over the Austrian army is described in detail, and seems to have been of a more important and personal character than has generally been believed. The story of the great fight is already ancient history, but the late Crown Prince's account of his own experiences, though lacking in many elements of graphic and even clear description, is not without a certain interest. More especially the strong humanitarian feelings expressed by the august writer, his avowed aversion to war, and his frequent references to his wife and children, are calculated to prepossess public opinion in his favour. "War is, indeed, something frightful," writes his late Majesty, "and those who create it with a stroke of the pen at a green-covered council board little dream what horrors they are conjuring up."

THE RISING ON THE ZANZIBAR COAST.

EXODUS FROM BAGAMOYO.

The entire wealthy community of British Indian subjects, with their women, children, and property, left Bagamoyo yesterday, and arrived in Zanzibar, terrified by the rumour of an impending descent of the native tribes and the Masai.

The Germans at Kilwa, says a *Times* telegram, died nobly defending themselves in presence of the German gunboat in the harbour, the commander of which was unable to land a force for their assistance in face of the thousands of armed men lining the beach. The English gunboat *Penguin* saved the lives of the Germans at Lindi. The bodies of the Germans at Kilwa were terribly mutilated. At Mikindani the Germans escaped at midnight by half an hour from the insurgents, who fired volleys into their dhow when laden with thousands of pounds of gunpowder.

FACT OR FICTION?

HOW A DETECTIVE HAD TO PAY HIS 'BUS FARE.

In one of his "Tales of To-day," which appeared in yesterday's *Sunday Times*, Mr. G. R. Sims lets in a little light upon the ways of Scotland-yard. Describing a detective who had retired from the force to become a private inquiry agent, he says:—

"He had been 'too active.' In hunting criminals down he had been too eager, and in his eagerness he had exceeded the allowance for expenses made by the authorities. A detective who has to gallop across Europe after a criminal with plenty of money finds himself perpetually thwarted by the insufficiency of the allowance made to him from headquarters. If he wishes to push on, to overcome difficulties, to bribe servants and buy information, he must put his hand in his own pocket. If he charged the items on his expense sheet they would not be allowed.

"Not long ago one of the principal detectives of Scotland-yard was sent for by his superiors to explain an item in his return of expenses in connection with the arrest of a murderer who had evaded pursuit for six weeks. The item was this, 'Bus, 2*d*.'

"'Mr.——,' exclaimed his superior, with a stern expression of countenance, 'there is an error in your charges. The 'bus from such a place to such a place is one penny. What do you mean by charging twopence?'

"'Sir,' replied the detective, 'I regret that you should imagine I would endeavour to defraud the Commissioners of a penny. I paid the twopence because that was what the conductor demanded. Being in a hurry I jumped into the first 'bus which came along, and it was a pirate 'bus. If I had stopped to dispute with the man I should have lost the person I was following.'

"'The penny cannot be allowed,' was the reply. 'If you choose to get into a pirate 'bus and submit to extortion you must pay for it yourself.' And with that a penny was deducted from the detective's bill of expenses.

"You may easily imagine that, under such circumstances as these, a detective whose heart is in his profession very frequently has his hand in his pocket, and that a large portion of his pay goes in expenses which he cannot charge in his bill. So it was with John Ellerton, and at last he found that in his endeavour to be a good detective, a good husband, and a good father, he was coming rapidly to grief. He had been compelled to borrow money to meet his household expenses, and being in difficulties he found himself exposed to a hundred temptations and dangers in his profession."

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Westerly to north-westerly winds, moderate or fresh; unsettled, some cold rain or hail.

HIGH WATER
London Bridge.
Morn. 10 h. 2 m.
After. 10 h. 43 m.

THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.

SUN Rises 6h. 3 m.
,, Sets 5 h. 36 m.
MOON—New Mn. 5th, 2 h. 34 m. Aft.

Saturday
Noon to-day

Saturday
Noon to-day

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, October 1, 1888.—Bright, sunny; cold breeze.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments*.

CADBURY'S ABSOLUTELY PURE COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy. a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa.

THE BISHOP AND THE CHANCELLOR OF CARLISLE ON GAMBLING.

At the Carlisle Diocesan Conference, which was held in the Fratry at Carlisle on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the Bishop said that, in his opinion, the true basis of all proper relations between man and man was that one man gets money and another its equivalent. The essential vice of gambling was that money passed from one man to another with a dead loss to one and an improper or unreasonable gain to another. Only the other day he was told of a child found crying in the street who said, "I had twopence for father's beer and I put it on a horse and lost it." The Bishop did not think raffling—of which his own experience was when at a bazaar, by the enticement of ladies, he put into one and drew a pair of cow's horns—could properly come under the head of gambling.

Chancellor Ferguson said that he had seen the Derby run at Epsom several times, and been inside gaming houses in many parts of the world. Betting was in these days a sort of octopus which fastened itself upon every sport. The greatest sinner as to betting was the post-office; and in addition to the flimsies another objectional method of gambling was betting on the tape. In his own experience the vocation of bookmaker and pickpocket were often combined in one individual, and one of the men he saw hanged in Carlisle gaol followed these callings. Mr. McInnes, M.P., as a proof of the growth of the betting spirit, said that a banker calling a country clergyman's attention to an overdrawn account the reply was, "A little speculation relieves the monotony of a country parsonage."

AN INCREASED REVENUE.

The revenue returns for the quarter just ended show the following items of increase, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:—Customs, £137,000; stamps, £50,000; Post Office, £100,000; telegraph service, £25,000; miscellaneous, £84,312; total, £396,312. The departments in which there has been a decrease are the following:—Excise, £10,000; house duty, £10,000; property and income tax, £160,000; interest on purchase money of Suez Canal shares, &c., £756: total, £180,756. The net increase on the quarter is £215,556. The comparison of the half-year with the corresponding period of last year shows a net increase of £480,589; the items of increase are £233,000 from Customs, £20,000 from Excise, £350,000 from stamps, £250,000 from the Post Office, £40,000 from the telegraph service, £20,000 from Crown lands, and £218,345 from "miscellaneous." The decreases in the half-yearly comparison are £25,000 from house duty, £625,000 from property and income-tax, and £756 from interest on purchase money of Suez Canal shares, &c.

ROUND THE WORLD FOR THREEPENCE-HALFPENNY.

A resident of Shepherd's-bush despatched from that suburb last June two post-cards around the world, one on the sixth of that month to Vancouver, viâ the Canadian Packet and Transatlantic route, and the other, two days later, to Hong Kong, viâ Brindisi and the Suez Canal, with the requests that they might be re-directed to the original sender in London, the first viâ Yokohama, Hong Kong, &c., and the other viâ San Francisco and New York, which, by the kindness of the addressees, was done. Consequently, one travelled eastward, and the other westward, the object being to ascertain the quickest mail route around the world. The result has been that the eastward card returned, and was delivered at Shepherd's-bush on August 17, after a quick passage of seventy days, while the other, or westward card, was not received in London until a month later—namely, September 17, after 103 days' journey. The estimated mileage that each card travelled is set down at about 22,100 miles, and was accomplished at the small cost of 3½*d*. for the eastward card and 3*d*. the westward one.

THE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.

All doubt as to whether a discovery of human remains had been made on Friday near the Blind School in Lambeth-road was set at rest on Saturday by the admission of the Southwark coroner, Mr. S. F. Langham, that such a discovery had been reported to him by the police. Sensational reports were in circulation both on Friday and Saturday that the parcel found contained a woman's arm, with portions of the flesh still remaining upon it. These statements led to the further report that the discovery was connected with the recent Pimlico mystery, and the reticence of the police in giving information respecting the matter naturally increased the suspicion; but an investigation in quarters where the actual facts were well known shows conclusively that, while the entire skeleton of an arm, from the shoulder-blade to the fingers, was found wrapped up in some canvas, there is no foundation whatever for the story as to there being flesh upon it. It has evidently been dug up after a long interment in the ground.

AWARDS AT THE SPA BEAUTY SHOW.

The International Beauty Show and the fêtes in connection with it were brought to a close on Saturday. The age of the competitors had been fixed at from sixteen to thirty-five years, so as to secure a display of both youthful and mature charms. The maximum of the points which the jury could award was twenty—namely, two each for face, complexion, hair, teeth, bust, figure, hands, feet, expression, and deportment. Successive votes had reduced the number of competitors to nineteen, representing France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Sweden, the West Indies, and Belgium. The first prize of 5,000 f. was awarded to Mdlle. Soucaret, a very handsome creole from Guadeloupe, of French origin, aged eighteen; the second, of 2,000 f., to a fairer beauty, Mdlle. Rosa, from Ostend, aged sixteen; and the third, of 1,000 f., to a charming Viennese, aged twenty-three. Besides five minor money prizes, valuable rewards in jewellery were given; and diplomas, which the recipients will probably contemplate somewhat ruefully forty or fifty years hence, were presented to all the competitors. A ball and a supper concluded the proceedings. The attendance was very large.

Last evening the Prince of Wales dined at the National Casino, Pesth where his portrait by Angeli was unveiled in presence of numerous members of the Hungarian aristocracy.

The death is announced of Mr. W. Gifford Palgrave, the British Minister at Monte Video.

Seventy-nine fresh cases of yellow fever and six deaths have been registered in Jacksonville during the past twenty-four hours.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial in Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the case of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1*s*. 1½*d*., or 15 stamps, from 10 Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

MR. PARNELL AT HOME.

FOR the following stories about Mr. Parnell's home and private life, the New York *Press* is responsible:—

MR. PARNELL AND THE O'SHEAS.

A warm friendship has existed during many years between Mr. Parnell and the O'Sheas. Ten years ago, when the present Irish agitation was beginning, and Parnell stood at its head, the Irish leader was ostracized, and had few places in London where he could go for an evening's entertainment. Among those houses whose hospitable doors were opened to him was that of Lady Hatherley's, widow of the former Lord Chancellor of England. She was an Irishwoman of as marked Irish patriotic sympathies as Lady Wilde, and had educated her charming daughters in the same faith. Parnell was a frequent visitor at this house, and the Hatherleys gave all their influence towards maintaining his standing in society. It came at last to be about the only private residence in London where he could go without encountering insult. An entertainment was devised, towards the last of Parnell's social attempts, entirely in his honour, and many prominent persons who dared not defy the invitations of a Lord Chancellor's widow were bidden to the banquet. The event passed off with a somewhat stiffer formality than usually marks such occasions. Towards the end one of the charming Miss Hatherleys managed to get Mr. Parnell under her wing, and whispered, unobserved: "Do not take your own carriage in going home. Danger. Another awaits you"—at such a place. Mr. Parnell took the other carriage, and on examining his own, when it arrived at his lodgings, found a dummy of himself, with a dagger driven home through the place where the heart of a living man would be. This Miss Hatherley became the wife of Captain William O'Shea.

MR. PARNELL'S FISTS.

Had an assassin really attempted to murder Parnell the Irish leader would have been a match for him with his fists, unless he has lost the dexterity of his University days. While at Cambridge Parnell and some other youths had an adventure which came near ending in their expulsion. They were out upon some errand, unlawful according to college rules. A burly beadle observed their exit, and followed them. At a certain point he made his onslaught. The other youngsters fled in dismay, but Parnell coolly stood his ground. When the burly beadle rushed upon him he promptly struck him under the right ear, making him measure his length upon the ground. The beadle, of course, soon scrambled up, and then began a contest between brute strength and boxing skill. Although badly battered about the eyes Parnell came off victorious, and left his opponent rolling on the ground.

THE HISTORIC MEMORIES OF AVONDALE.

Parnell's home is extremely picturesque. Down in the "Garden of Ireland," Avondale nestles in the heart of a country unsurpassed for loveliness. Here, with views dissolving into great forests of green, there extending over wide reaches of meadow and corn lands, the rippling of the Avon is the only sound which breaks the undisturbed stillness of the scene. Under the shadow of the far-famed Wicklow Mountains lies the home of Charles Stewart Parnell, who was born there forty-two years ago. It is a spot designed by nature for the birth of a leader of men. From the roof of that mansion, whose lead coping fired the young Parnell in days gone by with the perilous enthusiasm for fashioning bullets, the eye rests upon the heights which, in the stirring period of '98, defied the charges and baffled the strategy of the British forces. Upon those mountains which stretch like a majestic wall towards the south, brave Miles Byrne kept the redcoats at bay while all the rest of Ireland lay prone at the feet of a military tyranny. To right and left lies the country, every inch of which is a monument to the valour and heroism of Holt and Michael Dwyer; and in the distance is Arklow, where, at the head of 20,000 men, Father John and Michael Murphy inflicted the heaviest and bloodiest defeat upon the British arms which the enemies of the Irish cause had until that time sustained. Here vale and weir, mead and hill, tell in illustrated pages of the most cruel, as well as the most thrilling, incidents of one of the darkest chapters of Irish history.

MR. PARNELL'S "CURIOS."

In position most commanding, and in situation strikingly picturesque, Avondale is in style plain and modest, yet there is a stately air about it which marks unmistakably the ancestral mansion from the most pretentious dwelling-house. Square, low, and white, the building is plain; but its plainness, in a region so beautiful, makes it attractive, although both inside and out one sees traces of neglect which marked the period when the present owner was still a minor. Should Mr. Parnell not be at home, there will be no lack of interesting objects in the house to attract attention. In the hall illuminated addresses divide the wall space with spears, pike-heads, and historic banners that have stirring associations with volunteer days. There are here many relics of that time, and perhaps the most interesting is a cavalry ensign of thick silk, richly embroidered on both sides. In shape it is of the kind known as a burgee—that is, an oblong flag with a triangular piece taken from its outer edge. On one side of the colour of the ensign is red and on the other yellow. It is 3 ft. by 2 ft. In a centre piece at one side appears a representation of the Irish wolf-dog, with the inscription, divided above and below it, of "Velox et acer et fidelis amicis"—"swift and sharp, and faithful to friends." In a similar division appears the inscription of the centre-piece, "Independent Wicklow—Fors. Lt. Drags," which last means Foresters' Light Dragoons. On the obverse is an oval centre-piece depicting a harp with crown surmounting a castellated structure, and fitted into the corners, a word in each, the following: July—Anno—Dom.—1779," showing the date at which the "Independent Wicklow Foresters' Light Dragoons" were organized. A similar device to this obverse one is painted on the other flag, a large infantry ensign of thin silk, now decaying from the ravages of time. Every room has its collection of the presents which have been received from admirers. Among the caskets is one of Irish bog-oak, silver mounted, and one containing the freedom of Dublin city; another of similar style holding the freedom of Limerick city, and a third, chiefly of silver, from historic Drogheda, containing the freedom of that borough. There, among the gifts which the Irish leader received while a prisoner in Kilmainham, are—an Easter egg of valuable metal, which encompassed one hundred sovereigns, and which came on Easter Sunday from Liverpool ladies; a very handsome musical box from the same fair donors, a great armchair, a box of tools from the ladies of Rathdrum, and a very beautiful quilt of green satin.

MR. PARNELL AS QUARRYMAN.

If the Irish leader is at home he will probably be found examining some of the works which are being constructed upon his estates. It is not generally known that Mr. Parnell, besides being a landlord, is a comparatively extensive employer of labour. There are about 250 men employed on the various works which he has set on foot; and if Mr. Parnell is anywhere on the grounds you will see him, dressed in loose shooting-jacket of rough homespun, and wearing a soft round hat, talking with Mr. Kerr, his manager, when he is not chatting with one of his workmen, by whom he is idolized. Perhaps he is examining, with the critical eye of one who is not an amateur in practical mechanics and building, the great cattle-shed now nearly completed. Irish workmen have done all the work, and the plans were prepared by Mr. Kerr, under the supervision of Mr. Parnell. Then there is a large saw-mill, which is constantly kept going, and besides these industries several men are employed regularly in mining operations upon the estate. Mr. Parnell has great confidence in the subterranean wealth of his property, and one shaft which he has sunk is nearly 400 feet deep. The quarries are the most imposing of his material works. About 150 men are employed upon them. The stone is inexhaustible, and the quality is of the best for paving purposes, as witness his contract to furnish Dublin—a contract which was suspiciously viewed on account of his position. There are extensive farming and cattle producing operations conducted upon his estate, and there are a number of commodious new labourers' cottages, just built, with office houses on the most approved plans. The precepts which Mr. Parnell enforces in public are here exemplified in private practice. Each of his labourers gets half an acre of land with his cottage.

HIS SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.

Mr. Parnell's indoor life at Avondale is in strict conformity with the habits of the man, which are plain and unpretentious. At one of the windows of his library is a writing-desk. That desk has not a busy or disturbed look. It reminds you that the Irish leader is a strong supporter of Talleyrand's advice to the man in doubt as to whether he should write a letter or not: "Don't." Mr. Parnell is not a voluminous letter-writer. But there is a second writing-desk in the room, at a window which looks upon another view of the lawn. This is where Mr. Parnell's industry never flags. Lying on the desk is an unfinished drawing, apparently of some bit of machinery, and there are plans and specifications strewn over the table, suggesting the office of a building surveyor or civil engineer in good practice. Mr. Parnell is not a man of large literary reading, although he received a sound classical education, and has a retentive memory; but he is a severe and constant student of scientific subjects, and is especially devoted to mechanics. It is here that he has thought out so many hard problems of political warfare, and here his few familiars have enjoyed his rare conversational powers. There is a fascination in Mr. Parnell's companionship which accounts for the enthusiastic devotion of his colleagues, and it is in his capacity of host that his manner is most enticing.

MR. PARNELL'S DEFENCE FUND.

We have received the following additional subscription for the Parnell Defence Fund:—

John Cooke, Richmond	£1 10 0

MR. BRADLAUGH'S LEGAL EXPENSES.

Since our last list was published, we have received the following subscriptions:—

John Cooke, Richmond	£1 10 0
Dulwich Reform Club, 2nd subscription	1 2 6
W. E. Brown	1 1 0
Laurence Gane, M.P.	1 1 0
Edwin Clapham	1 1 0

Mr. George Anderson asks us to acknowledge the following subscriptions:—

Per *Pall Mall Gazette*	£73	10	6	Visit at Laycork's Temperance Hotel, Bradford	£4	0	0
Per Mr. Bradlaugh	64	19	3	Margaret B. Lucas	2	2	0
Collected at Burnley, per J. Geadon	20	0	0	W. Bowden, Camden-road	1	1	0
James Noune, Fleetlands	5	5	0	Thomas Roy	1	1	0
Thomas H. Bastard	5	0	0	Hume Webster	1	1	0
R. T. Swain	5	0	0	James Fulton, Greenock	1	0	0
Per Editor *Pall Mall Gazette*	4	14	6	W. Platt, first instalment	1	0	0
				W. Hilton	1	0	0

Collected per J. Melling, Bolton, 19*s.* 6*d.*; collected per C. Wilkins, Kilburn, 3*s.* 6*d.*; R. F., Ipswich, 1*s.*; Two Shoemakers, 1*s.*; Hugh Kennedy, 5*s.*; R. Wall, 2*s.* 6*d.*; collected by H. Feligy, Hunslet, 10*s.* 2*d.*; F. H. Millwright, Norfolk, 3*s.* 6*d.*; collected per Geo. Standing, 5*s.*; collected per W. C. King (second list), 13*s.*; collected at Reading, per W. Butler, 15*s.*; Friends of Greenwich Reform Club, 11*s.* 6*d.*; A Subscriber in the Netherlands, 4*s.* 2*d.*; collected per George Catchpole, additional amounts, 3*s.* 6*d.*; J. West, Poplar, 3*s.*; John Berry, 2*s.* 6*d.*; A Few Employées at Taylor's Depository, Pimlico, per H. Leney, 12*s.* 6*d.*; Lambeth Progressive Club (third instalment), 5*s.* 3*d.*; collected per H. Blyth, West Dulwich, 8*s.* 6*d.*; J. C. Stott, 10*s.*

Total in hands of treasurer ..... £1,755 15*s.* 7*d.*

DEAR SIR,—I am requested by my father, Mr. Laurence Gane, to enclose a cheque for £1 10*s.* towards Mr. Bradlaugh's Defence Fund, and to say how much he feels that the smallness of the sum is by no means an adequate expression of his deep sense of the value of Mr. Bradlaugh's work to all sections of the community.—I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

EDWARD GANE.

Gloucester House, Upper Tulse-hill, S.W.,
September 27.

THE TRAGEDY IN HUMBLE LIFE.

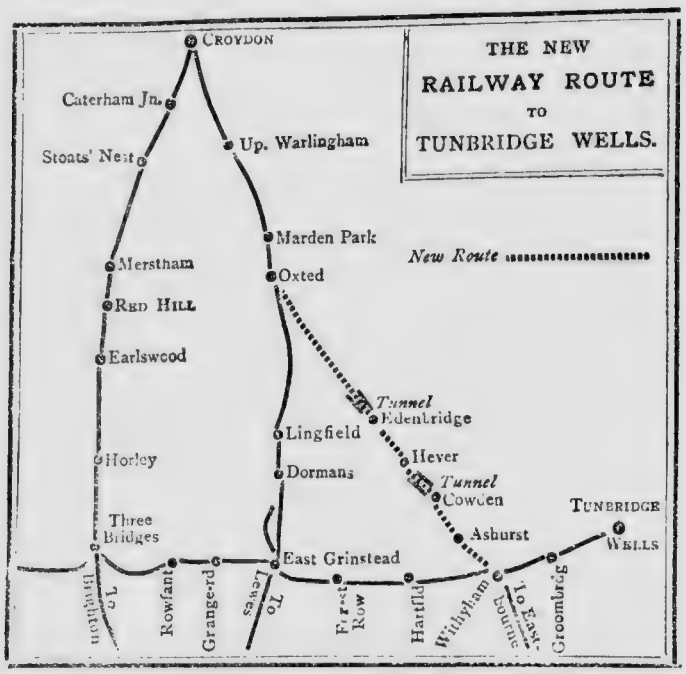
We have to acknowledge subscriptions for the Defence Fund of James Young from:—

Ann Seal	£2 0 0
Arnold H. Robson	1 0 0
A Friend of Young Girls	0 5 0
H. J. Slack	0 5 0
Anonymous	0 2 6

THE HONOURABLE JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America during the late Civil War, writing to Messrs FRY'S agent, says:—"The samples of Cocoa which you kindly sent have been received safely, and have been tried by my family, who consider the different preparations of Cocoa unusually delicate and agreeable." Ask your Grocer for a sample of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA and copy of Testimonials.

A NEW DIRECT ROUTE TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

TO-DAY the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company opens for traffic a new and direct route to Tunbridge Wells through Oxted, Edenbridge, and Groombridge. Formerly there were two routes: one viâ Three Bridges, on the main line to Brighton, and thence on a single line to Groombridge; the other, viâ Grinstead. The distance from London to Tunbridge Wells by the first of these routes was fifty miles, and by the second forty-four miles. By the new line the distance is reduced to thirty-eight miles, and there is the additional advantage of a double line all the way. In matter of time this means a saving of a half to three-quarters of an hour, the new expresses, of which there will be three or four per day, doing the journey in an hour. The length of the Oxted and Groombridge Railway is 12½ miles. It is not wholly a new creation, as some of the works of the old Surrey and Sussex Junction Railway, which was abandoned about twenty years ago, have been utilized. The undertaking was begun about three years ago, and has proved extremely heavy and costly. There are two tunnels, three iron viaducts, and numerous bridges, with very heavy cuttings and embankments, which have caused considerable trouble by reason of slips. Markbeech tunnel,



between Hever and Cowden, is 1,338 yards long, and the one at Edenbridge 319 yards, the latter going under the South-Eastern's Redhill and Tunbridge line. The gradients and curves throughout are of a very easy character, and the works have been carried out in such a manner as to earn the compliments of General Hutchinson when he went over the line on behalf of the Board of Trade. The stations on the new line are Edenbridge, Hever, Cowden, and Ashurst, which have all been supplied with the necessary accommodation. The line passes through a hilly and picturesque country; and, apart from the through traffic to Tunbridge Wells, there is hope that the land will be let out for building sites. The contractor was the late Mr. Joseph Firbank, and the works were upon his decease carried to completion by his executors. From 1,500 to 2,000 men were employed. The plans were drawn by Mr. F. D. Banister, resident engineer of the Brighton Company, and their execution was under the personal supervision of Mr. George Lopes, the assistant engineer of the company, who also acted as resident engineer on the twenty-one miles of railway between Croydon and East Grinstead which were completed about five years ago.

RISE IN STOCK EXCHANGE VALUES.

The rise in the value of Stock Exchange securities has been very marked during the past three months. The *Bankers' Magazine* shows that on June 25 the aggregate value of representative securities amounted to £2,797,449,000, and on the 24th of September to £2,828,066,000, an increase of £30,617,000, or more than 1 per cent. all round. "The great exception to the rise has been the market for British Government stocks, New Consols having dropped as bankers and occasional holders found themselves able to get more than 2¾ per cent. by the purchase of bills or in other safe directions, while trustees' powers have been enlarged by the court. The chief advance has been in British railway ordinary stocks, which amounts to 7¾ millions sterling, or about 3 per cent. on the capital value shown in the table. Bank shares have also gained about 3 per cent. in market valuation. American railway shares have risen about 6 per cent. during the past quarter; iron and coal companies' shares more than 12 per cent.; mining shares as much, the rise having been general in copper and gold mines. All this expresses revival—revived hope, if not the reality at present, of money profits in trade and industrial production. A special decline of 7½ per cent. in tramway shares corresponds to the skeleton at the feast; for this is the effect of dearer fodder and litter, which, again, are among the effects of poor hay and grain harvests at home."

GERMAN CONTRACTORS IN AUSTRALIA.—It is announced at Brussels that a German syndicate has undertaken the construction of the Central Railway from Guildford to Geraldton, in Western Australia. The concession had been obtained first by an English syndicate, but was abandoned by it. The labourers required for the execution of the work will be taken out from Germany.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,

A New Grand Spectacular Drama, entitled

THE ARMADA:

A Romance of 1588.

By HENRY HAMILTON and AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY, October

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.45, SATURDAY at 2,

Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD as

THE BARON CHEVRIAL, in

A PARISIAN ROMANCE.

Play in Five Acts, by OCTAVE FEUILLET. Preceded at 7.45 by LESBIA, Classical Comedy in One Act, by Mr. RICHARD DAVEY. Lesbia, Miss Beatrice Cameron.

Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

(Lessee, Miss HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.)

Unqualified success. The engine-house scene is the most realistic and best-managed scene of modern life the Stage has produced.—Vide *Daily Telegraph*. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, THE STILL ALARM, by Joseph Arthur. Powerful cast. Seats at Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), 10 to 5, and Libraries. Door 7.15. MORNING PERFORMANCES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.30.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled 'CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 161st Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, and Miss Vane.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 66th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 198th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"SHE." A great success.

Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8, a Romantic Play from the celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard. Miss Sophie Eyre as She. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Manager, Mr. EUGENE C. STAFFORD.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

Open for the Season under the management of Mrs. John Wood.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, will be performed (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare) an adaptation of LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, by SYDNEY GRUNDY, entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.15 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (738th Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Griffin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

OPERA COMIQUE.

(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new and romantic Comic Opera, entitled CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN. New and magnificent scenery by W. Telbin and T. E. Ryan. Costumes by Alias, Madame. Auguste, and Miss Fisher, from original designs by Wilhelm. Augmented orchestra, conducted by Auguste Van Biene. Chorus and Ballet of Sixty. Incidental dances by John D'Auban. The above production is under the sole control and superintendence of Charles Harris. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmos, Blanche Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, W. Halley, and Charles Collette.

AVENUE THEATRE.

(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

TO-NIGHT, re-decorated, upholstered, and renovated throughout, and entirely lighted by electricity, will OPEN for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON TO-NIGHT, when will be reproduced PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, THE OLD GUARD, with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. W. Shale, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas; Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7.0. Operetta 7.15. Opera 8.15. Carriages at 11. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. THIS EVENING, at 8.0. Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Miss Anna Williams and Mr. Barrington Foote. Mr. Carrodus (Solo Violin). Prices of admission, 1s. to £3 3s. Doors open 7.30. NOTE.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday), Vocalists:—Miss Alice Whitacre, Miss Clara Merivale, and Mr. Charles Banks.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. Lestocq and Walter Everard. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by Cecil Raleigh. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. Bradley.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. D'Oyly Carte.—There will be NO PERFORMANCE TO-DAY or TO-MORROW, but the Box Office will be open, as usual, for the sale in advance of seats for the new opera to be produced on WEDNESDAY NEXT, October 3.

SAVOY.—On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, will be produced a NEW and ORIGINAL OPERA by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. On this occasion the Opera will be conducted by the Composer.

SAVOY.—WEDNESDAY, October 3, and EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON until further notice, a new and original opera by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. Characters by Messrs. George Grossmith, Richard Temple, W. H. Denny, Shirley, W. Brownlow, and Courtice Pounds; Mesdames Geraldine Ulmar, Jessie Bond, R. Hervey, and Rosina Brandram.

IRISH EXHIBITION, OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.—The Greatest Success.
OPEN 9 A.M. TO 11 P.M.
FOUR MILITARY BANDS.
The Donegal Industrial Village.
The Shah Fight, Parade Ground, and Grand Stand
The Horse Show.
The Leaping Competitions.
The Dairy Show.
The Show of Kerry Cows, Bulls, and Heifers.
The Old Irish Market Place.
The British Army Quadrilles by Four Military Bands and Pipers and Drummers of the Scots Guards.
The Fine Art Department and Loan Collection.
The Rocks, Caves, and Dripping Well.
The Ruins of Blarney Castle.
Illuminations and Fireworks Every Evening.
The Royal Irish Theatre. Humourous Sketch, "Paddy's Wedding."
Irish Fun, Songs, and Dances.
Irish Minstrels at 3 and 8 Daily.
Recitals on Wedlake's Organ.
The press throughout the length and breadth of the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.
ADMISSION EACH DAY ONE SHILLING.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—LEONA DARE.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday), and EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY until further notice, the Balloon "OLYMPIA" will be despatched at Four o'clock P.M., with which LEONA DARE will make an ascent of 10,000 feet, suspended on a Trapeze.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—AMATEUR BRASS BAND CONTEST.—A novelty in the Musical World will be given at the Irish Exhibition, Olympia, THIS DAY (Monday) and TO-MORROW (Tuesday), in which twenty-two of the most famous Amateur Bands will compete for liberal Prizes. For many years attempts have been made without success to induce amateur bands to visit London for this purpose. The public will now have an opportunity for the first time of hearing the famous brass bands of the North of England.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION,
West Brompton, Earl's-court, and West Kensington
Patron
HIS MAJESTY the KING of ITALY.
Hon. President.
H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY.
Director-General.
JOHN R. WHITLEY, Esq.
President of the Reception Committee.
Col. J. T. NORTH.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF 1888.
THE EXHIBITION OF THE YEAR.
ITALIAN SCULPTURE, PAINTINGS and INDUSTRIES.
At 4.0 and 8.0 P.M. Daily, Wet or Dry.
ROME UNDER THE EMPEROR TITUS.
On the "WILD WEST" ARENA,
Magnificent reproduction of the
ROMAN COLISEUM.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ILLUMINATED GARDEN FÊTE EVERY EVENING.
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS and SORRENTO SINGERS DAILY.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
Admission to the Exhibition, One Shilling. Open 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Daily.
Vincent A. Applin, Secretary.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERY.
THE NEW GALLERY, Regent-street, ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—The FIRST EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN. Admission, 1s.
Walter Crane, President.
Ernest Radford, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.
BONN-ON-RHINE.—HOTEL KAISERHOF. Just opened. New and best furniture. First class, but charges moderate. Best position Splendid Rhine Terrace. Concerts by Kühn Orchestra. Rhine Baths. Rooms from 2s. 6d., light and attendance included.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. JOHN KLINGER, Proprietor.

EASTBOURNE.—BURLINGTON HOTEL, centre of Grand Parade. Redecorated, refurnished. Extensive Library. Lift to all floors. All Public Rooms and large number of Private Sitting Rooms and Bedrooms, also Single Bedrooms, LOUNGE TO THE SEA. Very moderate tariff. Address Manager.

ILFRACOMBE.—The ILFRACOMBE HOTEL.—Thoroughly furnished, equipped, and decorated. 150 Rooms. Eight Lawn Tennis Courts. Large Swimming Bath. Private Piers. Descriptive Tariff of Manager.

TROSSACHS and SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.—DUNBLANE HYDROPATHIC.—Through Trains from London in 9½ hours—10.30 A.M. to 8.7 P.M. Starting point for the Lochs. Numerous excursions. Most convenient for all the favourite excursions. Fourteen grounds. Four tennis courts, &c

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 6d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 3d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

AN AUTHENTIC APPARITION OF SATAN.

A STRANGE STORY OF THE RAISING OF THE DEVIL.

UNDER the title "Aut Diabolus aut Nihil," "The True Story of a Hallucination," *Blackwood* publishes a weird story of how a circle of Spiritualists in Paris raised the Devil. The writer gives it as "the true story of a meeting with the Devil in Paris not many years ago—a story true in every particular, as can be easily proved by a direct application to any of the persons concerned in it, for they are all living still." He says: "The key to the enigma we cannot find, for we certainly do not put faith in any one of the theories of Spiritualists; but that an apparition such as we have described did appear in the way and under the circumstances we have related is a fact, and we must leave the satisfactory solution of the difficulty to more profound psychologists than ourselves."

The chief persons named are a Russian Prince, Pomerantseff, and a French Abbé, Girod, who ridiculed the whole theory of apparitions. The conversation at a dinner party at the Duc de Frontignan's having turned on spiritualism, the Duke said he had seen the spirit of Love. The Abbé, who was sceptical, had just preached a great sermon demonstrating the existence of the personal Devil, laughed at the Duke, when the Prince declared that this was in no way incredible, inasmuch as he, the Prince, knew and had seen the Devil. "I tell you," said he, "I have seen him, the God of all Evil, the Prince of Desolation, and what is more, I will show him to you." He refused at first, but afterwards, fascinated by the offer, he accepted.

THE TRYSTING PLACE.

So the matter was arranged, and he, the Abbé Girod, the renowned preacher of the celebrated —— Church, was to meet that very night, by special appointment, at half-past nine, the Prince of Darkness; and this in January, in Paris, at the height of the season, in the capital of civilization—*la ville lumière!* At half-past nine o'clock precisely the Prince arrived. He was in full evening dress, but—contrary to his usual custom—wearing no ribbon or decoration, and his face was of a deadly pallor. They entered the carriage, and the coachman, evidently instructed beforehand where to go, drove off without delay. The Prince immediately pulled down the blinds, and taking a silk pocket-handkerchief from his pocket began quietly to fold it lengthwise.

"I must blindfold you, *mon cher*," he remarked simply, as if announcing the most ordinary fact.

"*Diable!*" cried the Abbé, now becoming a little nervous. "This is very unpleasant; I like to see where I am going."

On they drove; the time seemed interminable to the Abbé.

"Are we near our destination yet?" he inquired at last.

"Not very far off," replied the other, in what seemed to Girod a most sepulchral tone of voice.

At length, after a drive of about half an hour, but which seemed to the Abbé double that time, Pomerantseff murmured in a loud tone, and with a profound sigh, which sounded almost like a sob, "Here we are;" and at that moment the Abbé felt the carriage was turning, and heard the horses' hoofs clatter on what he imagined to be the stones of a courtyard. The carriage stopped; Pomerantseff opened the door himself, and assisted the blindfolded priest to alight. "There are five steps," he said, as he held the Abbé by the arm. "Take care!"

The Abbé stumbled up the five steps. When they had proceeded a few yards, Pomerantseff warned him that they were about to ascend a staircase, and up many shallow steps they went. When at length they had reached the top, the Prince guided him by the arm through what the Abbé imagined to be a hall, opened a door, closed and locked it after them, walked on again, opened another door, which he closed and locked likewise, and over which the Abbé heard him pull a heavy curtain. The Prince then took him again by the arm, advanced him a few steps, and said in a low whisper—

"Remain quietly standing where you are. I rely upon your honour not to attempt to remove the pocket-handkerchief from your eyes until you hear voices."

The Abbé folded his arms and stood motionless, while he heard the Prince walk away, and then suddenly all sound ceased.

It was evident to the unfortunate priest that the room in which he stood was not dark; for although he could, of course, see nothing, owing to the pocket-handkerchief, which had been bound most skilfully over his eyes, there was a sensation of being in strong light, and his cheeks and hands felt as it were illuminated.

THE INCANTATION.

Suddenly a horrible sound sent a chill of terror through him—a gentle noise as of naked flesh touching the waxed floor—and before he could recover from the shock occasioned by the sound, the voices of many men—voices of men groaning or wailing in some hideous ecstacy—broke the stillness, crying—

"Father and Creator of all Sin and Crime, Prince and King of all Despair and Anguish! come to us, we implore thee!"

The Abbé, wild with terror, tore off the pocket-handkerchief. He found himself in a large old-fashioned room, panelled up to the lofty ceiling with oak, and filled with great light shed from innumerable tapers fitted into sconces on the wall—light which, though by its nature soft, was almost fierce by reason of its greatness and intensity, proceeded from these countless tapers.

All this passed into his comprehension like a flash of lightning, for hardly had the bandage left his eyes ere his whole attention was riveted upon the group before him.

Twelve men—Pomerantseff among the number—of all ages from five-and-twenty to fifty-five, all dressed in evening dress, and all, so far as one could judge at such a moment, men of culture and refinement, lay nearly prone upon the floor, with hands linked.

They were bowing forward and kissing the floor—which might account for the strange sound heard by Girod—and their faces were illuminated with a light of hellish ecstacy—half distorted, as if in pain, half smiling, as if in triumph.

The Abbé's eyes instinctively sought out the Prince.

He was the last on the left-hand side, and while his left-hand grasped that of his neighbour, his right was sweeping nervously over the bare waxed floor, as

if seeking to animate the boards. His face was more calm than those of the others, but of a deadly pallor, and the violet tints about the mouth and temples showed he was suffering from intense emotion.

They were all, each after his own fashion, praying aloud, or rather moaning, as they writhed in ecstatic adoration.

"O Father of Evil! come to us!"

"O Prince of Endless Desolation! who sitteth by the beds of Suicides, we adore thee!"

"O Creator of Eternal Anguish!"

"O King of cruel pleasures and famishing desires! we worship thee!"

"Come to us, thy foot upon the hearts of widows!"

"Come to us, thy hair lurid with the slaughter of innocence!"

"Come to us, thy brow wreathed with the clinging Chaplet of Despair!"

"Come to us!"

The heart of the Abbé turned cold and sick as these beings, hardly human by reason of their great mental exaltation, swayed before him, and as the air, charged with a subtle and overwhelming electricity, seemed to throb as from the echo of innumerable voiceless harps.

Suddenly—or rather the full conception of the fact was sudden, for the influence had been gradually stealing over him—he felt a terrible coldness, a coldness more piercing than any he had ever before experienced even in Russia, and with the coldness there came to him the certain knowledge of the presence of some new being in the room.

Withdrawing his eyes from the semicircle of men, who did not seem to be aware of his, the Abbé's, presence, and who ceased not in their blasphemies, he turned them slowly around, and as he did so, they fell upon a new-comer, a Thirteenth, who seemed to spring into existence from the air, and before his very eyes.

THE APPARITION OF SATAN.

He was a young man of apparently twenty, tall, as beardless as the young Augustus, with bright golden hair falling from his forehead like a girl's. He was dressed in evening dress, and his cheeks were flushed as if with wine or pleasure; but from his eyes there gleamed a look of inexpressible sadness, of intense despair. The group of men had evidently become aware of his presence at the same moment, for they all fell prone upon the floor adoring, and their words were now no longer words of invocation, but words of praise and worship. The Abbé was frozen with horror: there was no room in his breast for the lesser emotion of fear; indeed, the horror was so great and all-absorbing as to charm him and hold him spellbound. He could not remove his eyes from the Thirteenth, who stood before him calmly, a faint smile playing over his intellectual and aristocratic face—a smile which only added to the intensity of the despair gleaming in his clear blue eyes. Girod was struck first with the sadness, then with the beauty, and then with the intellectual vigour of that marvellous countenance. The expression was not unkind, or even cold; haughtiness and pride might indeed be read in the high-bred features, shell-like sensitive nostrils, and short upper lip; while the exquisite symmetry and perfect proportions of his figure showed suppleness and steel-like strength: for the rest, the face betokened, save for the flush upon the cheeks, only great sadness. The eyes were fixed upon those of Girod, and he felt their soft, subtle, intense light penetrate into every nook and cranny of his soul and being. This terrible Thirteenth simply stood and gazed upon the priest, as the worshippers grew more wild, more blasphemous, more cruel. The Abbé could think of nothing but the face before him, and the great desolation that lay folded over it as a veil. He could think of no prayer, although he could remember there were prayers. Was this Despair—the Despair of a man drowning in sight of land—being shed into him from the sad blue eyes? Was it Despair or was it Death? Ah, no, not Death! Death was peaceful, and this was violent and passionate.

THE FASCINATION OF THE DEVIL.

Moreover, by degrees the blue eyes—it seemed as if their colour, their great blueness, had some fearful power—began pouring into him some more hideous pleasure. It was the ecstasy of great pain becoming a delight, the ecstasy of being beyond all hope, and of being thus enabled to look with scorn upon the Author of hope. And all the while the blue eyes still gazed sadly, with a soft smile breathing overwhelming despair upon him. Girod knew that in another moment he would not sink, faint, or fall, but that he would,—oh! much worse!—he would smile! At this very instant a name,—a familiar name, and one which the infernal worshippers had made frequent use of, but which he had never remarked before,—struck his ear; the name of Christ.

Where had he heard it? He could not tell. It was the name of a young man; he could remember that and nothing more. Again the name sounded, "Christ." There was another word like Christ, which seemed at some time to have brought an idea first of great suffering and then of great peace. Ay, peace, but no pleasure. No delight like this shed from those marvellous blue eyes. Again the name sounded "Christ." Ah! the other word was cross—*croix*—he remembered now; a long thing with a short thing across it.

Was it that as he thought these things the charm of the blue eyes and their great sadness lessened in intensity? We dare not say; but as some faint conception of what a cross was flitted through the Abbé's brain, although he could think of no prayer—nay, of no distinct use of this cross—he drew his right hand slowly up, for it was pinioned as by paralysis to his side, and feebly and half mechanically made the sign across his breast.

AFTERWARDS.

The vision vanished. The men adoring ceased their clamour and lay crouched up one against another, as if some strong electric power had been taken from them and great weakness had succeeded, while, at the same time, the throbbing of the thousand voiceless harps was hushed. The pause lasted but for a moment, and then the men rose, stumbling, trembling, and with loosened hands, and stood feebly gazing at the Abbé, who felt faint and exhausted, and heeded them not. With extraordinary presence of mind, the Prince walked quickly up to him, pushed him out of the door by which they had entered, followed him, and locked the door behind them, thus precluding the possibility of being immediately pursued by the others. Once in the adjoining room, the Abbé and Pomerantseff paused for an instant to recover breath, for the swiftness of their flight had exhausted them, worn out as they both were mentally and physically; but during this brief interval the Prince, who appeared to be retaining his presence of mind by a purely mechanical effort, carefully replaced over his friend's eyes the bandage which the Abbé still held tightly grasped in his hand. Then he led him on, and it was not till the cold air struck them, that they noticed they had left their hats behind.

"*N'importe!*" muttered Pomerantseff. "It would be dangerous to return;" and hurrying the Abbé into the carriage which awaited them, he bade the coachman speed them away—"*au grand galop!*"

Not a word was spoken; the Abbé lay back as one in a swoon, and heeded nothing until he felt the carriage stop, and the Prince uncovered his eyes and told him he had reached home; then he alighted in silence, and passed into his house without a word. How he reached his apartment he never knew: but the following morning found him raging with fever, and delirious.

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MR. JOHN W. BASHFORD, Sworn Broker, 11, Hart-street, Mark-lane, has received instructions to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, principally without reserve, by order of Trustees, to close sundry accounts, &c., at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, Mincing-lane, on THURSDAY, October 4, at One o'clock precisely, the following STOCKS, viz.:—10 pipes and butts, 5 hhds., 13 qr.-casks Port and Sherry; 4 qr.-casks Tarragona, &c.; 50 hhds., 84 qr.-casks, 2 octaves, 42 cases Brandy, including Martell's 1870 and 1873 vintages, Old Landed, Otard's 1875-1877 and 1885 vintages; Denis Mounie's, 1881 vintages, &c.; 37 hhds. 54 qr. casks, 5 octaves; 28 cases Whisky, including D. Watt's 1835 make blends of J. Jameson's, G. Roe's, and D.W.D., &c., &c.; 11 hhds. 37 barrels Rum; also about 3,000 cases Claret, of the growths of Chateaux Montrose, 1877 and 1880 vintages; Grand-Puy-Lacoste, 1881 vintage; Cap-de-Haut, 1881 vintage; Margaux, 1883 vintage; Mouton Rothschild, 1885 vintage; Latour Carnet, 1885 vintage; and 300 dozens Château Yquem, 1683 vintage; all bottled at the châteaux, all in bond; also, duty paid, 1,722 dozens port, sherry, claret, champagne, &c. Catalogues and full particulars of the Auctioneer and Valuer, 11, Hart-street, Mark-lane, E.C.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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The LIST will be OPENED on MONDAY, the 1st, and CLOSED on or before WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of October, 1888.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ROSARIO CITY IMPROVEMENTS COMPANY (LIMITED). (Fixed municipal rate on all the properties within the drainage area of the city.)

CAPITAL, £450,000 Six per Cent. Debentures: £350,000 in 35,000 Shares of £10 each.
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ISSUE of the £450,000 SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES. Irredeemable for 20 years.

Price of issue, £96 per £100, payable as follows:—

£10	per Cent.	on Application,
£20	"	on Allotment,
£20	"	on 15th January, 1889,
£20	"	on 15th April, "
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£96		

Interest at 6 per cent. per annum will accrue from the dates of payment of the instalments. Subscribers can pay up in full on allotment, and a rebate will be allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

THE RIVER PLATE TRUST, LOAN, AND AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED) are authorized by the Company to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above £450,000 Six per Cent. Debentures.

These Debentures will have a first charge on the Company's undertaking, including the Drainage rate after-mentioned.

The principal is repayable on the 1st July, 1909, being twenty years from the intended date of issue of the definitive Debentures.

The interest will be payable half-yearly at the Bankers' of the Company in London.

The Debentures will be issued to bearer, and be stamped so as to pass by delivery, but can be converted into registered Debentures when desired.

Scrip Certificates to bearer will be first issued to be exchanged for the definitive Debentures after payment of all the instalments.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and if a smaller amount of Debentures than applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will go towards the amount payable on allotment.

The City of Rosario is the second commercial city in the Argentine Republic. It is an important railway centre, and ocean steamers can load and unload at the port without lighters; thus bringing it into direct steam communication with Europe.

Its population has been estimated at over 70,000.

In Mulhall's well-known "Handbook of the River Plate" (Edition 1885) it is said:—

"Rosario has grown more rapidly than either Liverpool or Buenos Ayres, its commerce and population multiplying ten-fold in thirty years. It has no parallel for rapid development, unless in California or Australia. The commerce, compared to population, is much above Buenos Ayres or any European or American port, except Liverpool."

The number of building licences issued by the Municipality during last year (1887) was about 1,400, and this year it is progressing at a still higher rate.

The city, notwithstanding its excellent position on high ground, has been for many years suffering from a very serious death-rate, owing to its having had no proper water supply, and to its being dependent entirely on cesspools for sanitary purposes. The former want has now been supplied by an excellent system of waterworks, and a Concession has been granted by the Municipality for a complete system of drainage and sewerage works which this Company has been formed to carry out.

The principal features of this Concession are as follows:—

(1.) The use of the Drainage is obligatory.

(2.) Payment of Drainage rates according to a fixed scale of 20 cents per month for every lineal metre of frontage becomes compulsory in respect of every square of sewers within the drainage limits (with certain exceptions as to public buildings, &c.) thirty days after the completion of the same in accordance with the Concession, with the same prerogatives for the collection thereof as are accorded to the ordinary municipal taxes.

(3.) The rate is payable monthly, in gold.

(4.) The owner of each property is made liable for the rate.

(5.) The Concession is for seventy years, after which the works revert to the Municipality. After twenty years the Municipality may expropriate the works for a sum, in cash, which, at 6 per cent. interest, would produce an annual income equal to the net income during the year previous to the expropriation, and a premium of 20 per cent. in addition.

For the more efficient working of the Sewers, provision has been made for their daily flushing, by a Contract between the Waterworks Company and the Concessionaire, under which the Waterworks Company are to charge "only for the cost of the water."

The amount of the Drainage rate leviable on the *existing* properties within the Drainage Area on the basis of the Concession has been ascertained by measurement of the frontages to be over £50,000 a year. The Debenture Interest is £27,000, leaving therefore £23,000 a year for working expenses (estimated at under £10,000) and Dividend on Shares. The Revenue will, of course, go on increasing with the growth of the city and the extension of the Drainage Area.

The rate, as a rule, is not more (and in many cases it is even less) than the expense of the periodical clearances of the existing cesspools as required by the authorities.

The Concession has been obtained under the advice of eminent Counsel in the Argentine Republic, who advise that the Contract of Concession is valid under the constitution and laws of the Province of Santa Fé, in which Rosario is situate.

The Drainage Works were designed by the Company's Engineer, Mr. J. F. W. Featherstonhaugh, C.E., and were accepted by the Municipality after all the tenders had been referred to Mr. W. White, late President of the Council of Engineers of the Argentine Government, for examination. The plans, &c., were also examined and approved by Mr. S. Abbott, C.E., of the Great Southern Railway of Buenos Ayres, and have since been submitted to to Sir Joseph Bazalgette, C.E., whose report on the scheme is very favourable.

Messrs. John G. Meiggs, Son, and Co., Contractors, of London and Buenos Ayres (who have carried out and are still engaged on many public works in the Argentine Republic), have contracted with the Company for the construction and completion of the works to the satisfaction of the Municipality and of the Company's Engineer, and also for the transfer of the Concession to the Company, in consideration of the whole of the Shares and Debentures of the Company as given above or the proceeds thereof. The Contract provides for the payment by the Contractors of interest on the Debentures and administration expenses during construction. The Contract also provides for the Company issuing the Debentures at the request of the Contractors, at whose request the present issue is made.

The date fixed by the contract for the completion of the works is the 1st October, 1891. The first section will, it is expected, be completed and earning revenue within fifteen months from this date.

The Works Contract between Messrs. John G. Meiggs, Son, and Co. and the Company; the Translation of the Contract of Concession, and of the Opinion of Counsel (Dr. Quintana, of Buenos Ayres, and Dr. Arias, of Rosario) thereon; the Flushing Contract with the Waterworks Company; the Reports of Sir Joseph Bazalgette and Mr. J. F. W. Featherstonhaugh, on the scheme; the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and the form of Debenture, can be seen at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Bankers and Solicitors, and at the Offices of the River Plate Trust, Loan, and Agency Company (Limited), No. 61, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

London, 28th September, 1888.

The following are the Directors and Officers of the Company:—

DIRECTORS.

A. J. Fitzhugh, Esq. (Director of the River Plate Trust, Loan, and Agency Company, Limited).
T. F. Knowles, Esq. (Messrs. Knowles and Foster), 48, Moorgate-street, E.C.
J. R. Ravenhill, Esq. (Chairman of the Recife Drainage Company, Limited).
George Scheibler, Esq. (Director of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company, Limited).
J. H. Whittle, Esq., C.E., No. 4, Victoria-street, Westminster.
Edward Zimmermann, Esq. (Director of the London and River Plate Bank, Limited).

BANKERS.

London.—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.
Rosario.—The London and River Plate Bank (Limited).
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.
ENGINEER.—J. F. W. Featherstonhaugh, Esq., C.E.
SECRETARY (*pro tem.*).—T. S. Hamilton, Esq.
OFFICES.—No. 78, Coleman-street, London, E.C

TO

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ORIENT	5,386	6,000	Oct. 26
LUSITANIA	3,825	4,000	Nov. 9
OROYA	6,184	7,000	Nov. 23
ORIZABA	6,184	7,000	Dec. 7
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Resolved unanimously:—

That this Common Hall hereby presents with the heartiest satisfaction its sincere thanks to the Right Honourable Polydore De Keyser, Lord Mayor of the City of London. Exceptional interest has surrounded his year of office, and results have in every way justified the confident anticipation of his fellow Citizens when placing him in the civic chair. Born a Belgian, making England his home, he has graduated in the various public positions of Citizenship and now as Lord Mayor has exerted with conspicuous success his cultivated gifts for the best interests of the community. Religious toleration has been joined with true charity, and sorrow and suffering at home and abroad, have had a ready helper, municipal courtesies, both international and provincial, have been fostered by him with the happiest results, and this Common Hall notes with pleasure his Lordship's position as head of the Committee of the British section of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1889, an undertaking calculated to promote the mutual interests of the two nations.

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Resolved unanimously:—

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